The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
BRANCH HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 49 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY:

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	d.
1914				
28th. Feb.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March	Persia ..	8000	.....	10500
14th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	..
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	10000
28th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia†	..
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th. ,,	abia ..	8000	.....	12500
11th. ,,	..sette ..	6000	Medina ...	..
18th. ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	10000
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	..
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	11000
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	10000
16th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
23rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	..
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	

†This vessel will call at Naples.
All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto connecting Steamers at Port Said
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.
*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.
The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.
The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 951 or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,
186 P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Inaba Maru	Shinohe.	6189	.....	28th. Feb.
Totori Maru	Moses.	5916	25th. Feb.	3th. Mar.
Yinsen Maru.	Sano.	3785	15th. Mar.	26th. ,,
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	17th. ,,	28th. ,,
Bombay Maru	Terada	4625	27th. ,,	7th. April.
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Date	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	6th May.	17th. ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
York Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ALL INDIA
UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1906

FIRE LIFE
(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,000
Claims Paid Over	1,50,000

Special Features,
Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.
WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.
For full particulars apply to:—
Messrs M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
SECRETARIES.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile Easy to carry, easy to take.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingam A&C	7475*	23rd. Feb....	21st. Feb....
City of Calcutta A&C	7680*	12th Feb.	10th Mar.
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar. ...	....
City of Manchester A&C	5551†	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April ..
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore A&C	6875	....	29th April...
City of Birmingham A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May ..

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only † City of Manchester calls Marseilles and Plymouth.
Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1stClass Single.	1st Class Return.	2ndCl Single	ss2ndClas Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marsellies ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles†out from Liverpool ..	--	999	--	787

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exmpted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,,	18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen.	Dalney) London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tienling
Honoluiu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York	Tsingtau.

Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 27th Feb. *8 a.m. Direct.
LINGA, 2185, 2nd March 11 a.m., †P. D. & C. M.
DWARKA 1695, Th. 5th March 9 a.m., ‡C.M.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "DWARKA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 5th March, calling at Muscat, Buchire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "BARALA," 3148, tons, on Thursday, the 26th February, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Hushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).
†PURNEA .....3306 Thursday 5th Mar.
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 ,, 19th Mar.
†PENTAKOTA .....3418 ,, 2nd April.
*PALAMCOTTA .....3413 ,, 16th ,,
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

26th February, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailing have now been arranged

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bomby
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA	... 5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA	... 5124	J. Kinnaird	29th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	... 6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	 5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA	...6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	 6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single, Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
83-85, Medows Street, } BOMBAY,
7, Esplanade Road, }
ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Depcsits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opend for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

BRACELET NOVELTIES
AND
WRIST WEAR WATCHES.

We are Pioneers of leather strap wrist watches, having first introduced them in 1885, since when the watch-making world has followed our lead.
Our first attempt was the MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH which is completely enclosed in a leather wristlet, exposing the dial only to view. Our next was the "IDEAL" WRIST WATCH which is an open watch, being uncovered as the strap passes beneath it, and later we introduced the SQUARE WRIST WATCH with hinged lugs which give it a neat, light and attractive form.
We are now showing a varied selection of

WRIST STRAP WATCHES

suitable for ladies' or gentlemen's wear, of unapproached quality and value and in gold, silver and metal, round and square shape.
The "Marque" gold screw case form of wrist watch is absolutely dust and damp proof.
The "Bulldog" (Patented) is a watch having an elastic wristlet. The elastics require no sewing; are fitted in a few minutes and cannot pull out. There is nothing to get out of order. These may be had in gold or silver.
The foregoing are STANDARD MODELS and are in firm demand, but the world is ever clamouring for Novelties which are essential attributes to the beautiful. Novelty is the parent of pleasure and it is Novelty which attracts attention and leads fashion.
We are showing quite a varied and Novel selection of

LADIES' BRACELET WATCHES

which have now become most necessary for out-door wear. The new flexible designs like the EXPANDING BRACELET WATCHES in either gold or platinum, plain or mounted in gems in the most novel shapes, TONNEAUX, SQUARES, OVALS, OCTAGONS, are the new types which hold popular fancy. Their supple nature, the great variety of style and the diversity of means of decorating them with gems, add to their distinction.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
The House for Watches of Distinction
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore Cty., Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

69, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.
Order books applied gratis on application.

THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE
WASHING COMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

Rs. a.

Per line..... 0 4

Minimum charge..... 1 0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—Having recently purchased stamp collections for over thirty thousand rupees we are prepared to deal in them. Inquiries solicited. Rare stamps stock. We buy, sell or exchange.
LEOPOLD & Co., Philatelists, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 1144

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

A QUALIFIED Medical woman European preferred experienced in India if possible wanted at once for charitable dispensary. Salary up to Rs. 350 for suitable applicant—Apply at once with qualifications to Mrs. EMANUEL, Alibag. 1650

REQUIRED—About two hours work in the evening by competent Shorthand Typist. Apply to Box No. 304, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1673

WANTED A WORKING half share PARTNER in a concern with good prospects. Box No. 303, Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1669

WANTED.—A wholetime teacher to teach Junior Book-Keeping. Good prospects to a qualified man. DAVAR'S COLLEGE. 80, Esplanade Road. 1661

WANTED—STENO TYPIST for Railway Service in C.P. Sation. Salary Rs. 40. Apply SERVICE SECURING AGENCY 201 Hornby Road, Bombay. 1672

WANTED MALE and FEMALE CLERKS and TEACHERS for local and up-country firms and schools. Salary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 80. Apply to Dr. CHANDLIA, 2-38, Kalbadevi. 1140

WANTED—CANVASSERS for new financial Paper. Liberal commission offered. Apply WILLIAM TENNANT & Co., 8, Council House Street, Calcutta. 1663

WANTED—To sell three ton ice plant ammonia system. Price Rs. 9,000. Engine and Boiler Rs. 6,000 extra. For further particulars:—
RAJA & Co.,
1580 Railway Road, LAHORE.

WANTED—A very good STEWARD, European preferred, must be hard-working and an abstainer. Good salary to competent man.
WANTED HEAD WAITER, smart, clean and trustworthy.—Apply personally to
1134 CARLTON HOTEL.

WANTED a LADY SUPERINTENDENT, European or Indian, for Girl's Schools, Bhavnagar. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem. Service pensionable. Apply with full particulars to
THE DIRECTOR OF STATE EDUCATION
1118 Bhavnagar.

WANTED A CARPENTER CONSTRUCTOR for the Marine Yard, Port Blair, who thoroughly understands barge and boat building. Five years' agreement open to renewal.
Apply to PORT OFFICER, Port Blair. 1134

WANTED—A qualified Passed HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for the Janjira State. Pay Rs. 30 to begin with. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.
B. M. KHARKAR,
Dewan of Janjira.
Murud-Janjira, 22nd February 1914. 1135

WANTED for Quetta from March next:-
1 European MOTOR MACHANIC. Pay Rs. 150-250.
1 Indian MOTOR MACHANIC. Pay. Rs. 60-80
1 MISTRY for Repairing Cycles. Pay Rs. 40-60.
1 MOTOR DRIVER. Pay Rs. 30-50.
Apply SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 201 Hornby Road, Bombay. 1672

WANTED—A European or Anglo-Indian Mistress with musical qualification to teach infant class B.N. Railway European School, Bilaspur, Salary Rs. 50 p.m. with free furnished quarters. Permission to take private music pupils after school hours, can use school piano—Apply MANAGER, sending copies of testimonials. Required to join 1st March 1914. 1116

WANTED—at the Raj-Kumar College, Raipur, in July a GRADUATE with teaching experience as an ASSISTANT MASTER.
Pay Rs. 150—10—200 with benefit of Provident Fund.
The following qualifications are essential:—Must be well qualified in English and Hindi, athletic and really good at games and under 30 years of age.
Apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 1115

WANTED:

WANTED a LADY COMPANION or a teacher for three hours to an Indian lady at Bombay. Apply to Box No. 305, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1677

WANTED two POLICE INSPECTORS on Rs. 100 and Rs. 75 per month each with Rs. 30 allowance. Only persons having ten to fifteen years' experience of executive and detective police work need apply before the end of February with testimonials to Police Sueprintendent, Bhavnagar.
V. R. JOSHI,
1136 Supdt. of Police, Bhavnagar.

WANTED FOR BAGDAD.
4 MOTOR DRIVERS.
2 TURNERS.
1 MOULDER.
Only good men need apply at once to
J. H. MAXHAL,
7, Colaba Causeway,
1132 Near Apollo Hotel.

WANTED:—A European LADY, a Graduate, with honours in Modern Literature, of the Royal University of Ireland, who has had fourteen years' experience in teaching and has been trained, seeks a POST in an Indian Hill station. Is willing to accept a nominal salary if the climate is a healthy one.
Apply to:—MISS NIXON, The Ladies College, Colombo. 1133

WELL BRED—weight carrying Cavalry Charger B. Aus. G. "JUPITER" (by "Guide"—Dam by Avondale by "William Tell") 15.1. 6 years, Handsome, up to great weight, quite and confidential, goes in harness and carries a lady, very good jumper trained cavalry charger. Sold for no fault believed sound, Rs. 1,200.
Apply to LT-COLONEL POLLARD, 29th Lancers, Poona. 1138

WANTED—A qualified NURSE to do house-to-house visiting where births have taken place, on Rs. 80 per month plus a tonga allowance of Rs. 20 a month for one year. Candidates to send their applications showing qualifications, age and nationality to the civil surgeon, Jubbulpore upto 14th March 1914.
(Sd.) A. M. FLEMING, I.M.S., Major,
Civil Surgeon.
Jubbulpore, the 19th February, 1914. 1127

WANTED a LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Civil Hospital, Secunderabad. Pay Rs. 200 per month with house rent of Rs. 25 per mensem.
Duties.—Female out patients, Gosha inpatients, and to act as House surgeon to such female beds as the Medical Officer directs. Private practice is permited in spare time.
Applications from English or Indian qualified candidates, with copies of three recent testimonials and statements of age and knowledge of vernaculars, should reach THE MEDICAL OFFICER on or before the 7th March, 1914.
The successful applicant would be expected to take up her duties on 31st March, 1914.
The appointment is terminable by six months' notice by the incumbent. 1123

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MOTOR CYCLE: 7 Speed variable gear "Field" Motor Cycle, 1914 Model, new, Free Engine, Chain Drive, Druid Spring Forks, all latest improvements Rs. 875 nett to clear sample. Usual Price Rs. 950.
Apply CHATTERSEN & Co., 289, Hornby Road, Bombay. 1665

MOTOR-CYCLE and SIDE-CAR FOR SALE, 1913, 6 H. P. 2 Cylinder Rex with special Side-car, Wind-Screen, Lamps and accessories, splendid running order, Rs. 1,100. Apply.
CAPT. TAYLOR.
Bact. Laboratory, Parel. 1132

ON VIEW.—VALUABLE FURNITURE Piano Milner's safe Josts fan &c. &c. Property of R. K. TARACHAND, Esq., Bar-at -law, at Humum Street, Fort, Sale on 27th Friday. 1668

VICTORIA FOR SALE by Simpsons, Madras, with BAY WALER GELDING, complete Rs. 1,200. Also ENGLISH PANEL PONY CART with BAY AUSTRALINE MARE. Complea Rs. 600. Owner Going Home.—Apply to C. H. ARMSTRONG, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 1139

FOR SALE.—The Property of H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
A handsome, well matched team of BAY AUST. Horese. Heihgt 15-3, eight year old. Absolutely reliable in a Postillion Team, four-in-hand, double and single harness.
Sound and open to any trial and Veterinary examination.
For particulars apply to:—
CAPTAIN K. O. GOLDIE,
1139 Government House, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Horizontal Side by Side Jet Condensing Engine by Benjamin Goodfellow. Cylinders 17in. and 34in. by 4ft. Stroke, 65 Revolutions per minute, 120lbs. Boiler Pressure. Rope Pulley 20ft. diameter and grooved for 19 ropes, together with all steam connecting pipes, two Governors, and one barring Engine.
May be inspected at any time during working hours. Rs. 10,000 but open to near offer.
Apply to THE SECRETARY, Muir Mills Co., Ld., Cawnpore. 1138

TO BE LET.

MOTOR ON HIRE.—On hire a NAPIER four cylinder landaulette good as New Apply to Box No .516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1143

MOTOR ON HIRE.—A five seater English Motor Car landaulette can be had on hire from 10-30 a.m. S.T. to 4-30. Apply to Box No. 514 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1141

TO LET "Barometer View," Lonavla, 'A,' 'B,' and Co,' bungalows; furnished, for season. Apply COOVERJI MANCHERJI MISTRY, Khambata Lane, Khetwadi. 1522

TO LET A FLAT on Club Road suitable for a large or two small families requiring 2 bed rooms each, and desirous of using a common drawing and dining room separate kitchens baths and W. C's stabling for two horses and carriages, always occupied by a European quiet and cool. No hause agents employed. Apply to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1142

TO LET—A few FLATS in Grant Building and Kamal Mansions, Arthur Bander, Colaba, one of the few coolest and healthiest places in Bombay. Very few buildings in Bombay can boast of commanding such a magnificent view of the harbour and the locality as Kamal Mansion does. Kamal Mansions are fitted with electric installation, modern sanitary, spacious kitchen, etc. Flats are most spacious and airy. A most comfortable place for Europeans but also very suitable for Parsi families living in European style. Inspection solicited. Every consideration shown, and no agreement for fixed period demanded. Rent very moderate. Grant Buildings Rs. 45 to Rs. 75; Kamal Mansions Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 exclusive of electric charges. Apply MANAGER P. B. SIRCAR, 3rd Entrance, Top floor, Kamal Mansion 1497

NOTICES.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.,

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL SALE will commence on the 2nd March and continue to the end of the month. 1596

NOTICE OF SANDAL WOOD SALE.

THE Undersigned will hold an AUCTION SALE of about 75 khandies (560lbs. each) of SANDALWOOD BILLETS assorted into 5 classes and of saw-dust chips, etc., at his office at Dharwar on MONDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1914, at 3 p.m.
N. D. SATARAWALA, L.C.E.,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Dharwar.
Divisional Forest Office, Dharwar, 10th February, 1914. 1625

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA, RAILWAY.

WITH EFFECT from SUNDAY, 1st March, 1914, the Timings of THROUGH and LOCAL TRAINS will be REVISED. Timings can be ascertained from Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
250 General Traffic Manager.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for the last Will and Testament of THAKAR GORDHANDAS VALJI, late of Bombay, Halai Bhatia, Hindu Inhabitant, a Piece Goods Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi Road ..... Deceased.
(1) HARJIVAN VALJI, of Bombay, Halai Bhatia, Hindu Inhabitant, a Piece Goods Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay; (2) RAO BAHADUR SOONDERDAS NARANDAS, also of Bombay, Halai Bhatia, Hindu Inhabitant, as Attorney of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay; (3) GOKALDAS DOONGERSEY, of Bombay, Halai Bhatia, Hindu Inhabitant, a Piece Goods Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, three of the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the said Thakar Gordhandas Valji, deceased ..... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Probate.
Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this eighteenth day of February, in theyear of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fourth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 18th day of February 1914.
Messrs. SOONDERDAS & Co.,
1670 Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and FROM 1st MARCH, 1914, the TIMINGS of MAIL and PASSENGER TRAINS on hte G. I. P. system will be ALTERED.
Attention is particularly drawn to the altered departure time from Bombay of the Calcutta Mail via Nagpur and of the Punjab Mail.
For full particulars see Sheet Time Table at stations or apply to Station Masters or the Undersigned.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 21st February, 1914.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the first STATUTORY MEETING of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 12th March, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), to transact the following business:—
(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts as at 31st December 1913.
(2) To elect Directors in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election
(3) To appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(4) And transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MACDONALD BILIMORIA & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 26th February 1914. 1680

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERA MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 5th March, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—
1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1913.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. M. N. Hogg in place of Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, resigned.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the directors.
By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA and SONS,
Agents,
The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th March to 25th March, 1914, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 16th February, 1914. 1145

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 1117 of 1910.
The Tricumdas Mills Co., Ld.....Plaintiffs.
versus.
1. Mulraj Khatau .....
2. Narotum Morarji Goculdas.....
3. Jainarayan Hindumal Dani.....
4. Visshvanath Parbhuram Vaidya and .....
5. Tricumdas Dwarkadas.....Defendants
NOTICE is hereby given that R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Liquidator of the above Company, has received an offer for compromise of this suit from the 1st and 2nd Defendants herein. The Liquidator has applied to the learned Chamber Judge the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod for sanctioning the compromise. Pursuant to the direction given by his Lordship notice is hereby given that if any creditor desires to oppose or has anything to say in respect of the said compromise he may appear before his Lordship in Chambers on the 7th day of March 1914 at 11-30 a.m.
The terms of compromise may be inspected by the creditors at the Office of Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co. Attorneys for the liquidator at their Office in the Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay.
Dated this 25th day of February 1914.
WADIA GHANDY & CO.
1674 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that our client Mr. RAMCHANDRA ANNA VAIDYA has contracted to purchase from Mr. GANPAT SADASHAIV, VINAYAK MORESHWAR, DHONDIRAJ MORESHWAR and WAMAN GAJANAN the immovable property more fully described in the Schedule hereunder written.
All persons having claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance gift sale mortgage lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office No. 35 Meadows Street Fort and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the Sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:—
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land (the Fazandar whereof is Shamrao Pandurang) together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon situate at and fronting the Chewool Wady Street without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 125 2/3 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on the EAST by the property of Savlaram Mahadeo on the WEST by the property of Shamrao Pandurang NORTH by the property of Byramji Limjibhoy Sakkarwala and on the SOUTH by Chewool Wady Lane and beyond it by the property of Krishnarao Raghunath and bearing assessment C Ward No. 3143 and 3144 and Street No. 3 and 4.
Dated this 25th day of February 1914.
MESSRS. & GOREGAOKER,
1679 Purchasers' attorneys.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have appointed TUESDAY, 10th March, 1914, for the purpose of BALLOTING for three E lective TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay, to serve on the Board of Trustees in place of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Armstrong, Kt., Mr. H. R. Greaves, and Mr. D. Carmichael (now on leave, the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham acting for him), whose terms of office expire on the 31st March, 1914.
The Ballot Box will be open at the office of the Chamber from 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. from Friday, 6th March, to Tuesday, 10th March, 1914, (inclusive).
By Order of the Committee,
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 24th February, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,

21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS, SILVER UTENSILS AND SILK CLOTHING.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will be order of the mortgagee Mr. Bhimjee Jairaj and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nansey Lakhmidas, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th day of February, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their sales rooms the following.
Pearl and gold ornaments consisting of pearl anklets, neckwear, nose rings, bracelets, etc., and gold neck-chain, necklace, bangles, armlets, etc.
Silver, spoons, trays, chain, etc., and a lot of silk clothing.
On account and at the risk of the concerned.
2 pearls about 55 chowls. 1 diamond ring, 1 diamond and emerald ring, and 1 diamond Marquise ring, 1 diamond ring, 2 pairs pearl bracelets, 2 pairs ruby and topaz ear-drop, 1 pair diamond ear-rings, 6 diamond buttons, 1 diamond and opal hoop ring.
Goods on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared next day from the day of sale.
Further conditions of sale will be declared at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, MACHINERY MERCHANTS AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 and
In the matter of the Bombay Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Limited, (in liquidation.)
SALE OF MILL MACHINERY AND A LARGE LOT OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will by order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in liquidation) sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 27th day of February, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the compound of the aforesaid Company's Mill, at Haines Road, opposite the Municipal Cemetery, No. 63, the following Machinery and Building Materials belonging to the said company:—
One brand new Complete Finishing Range 64" consisting of one Three Bowl Starch Mangle, one Horizontal Drying Machine of 15 Cylinders etc., by Messrs. Lang Bridge Ltd.
One brand new Broadbent's Suspended Belt Driven Hydro Extractor size 42" copper cage and counter-shaft and pulleys by Messrs. Thomas Broadbent and Sons Ltd.
One brand new Wall-work's Patent Piece-goods stamping Machine with stamping Table 80in. X 20in.
One brand new Green's Patent Fuel Economiser No. D 9343, with fittings etc., 6 rows each 16 pipes wide—96 pipes.
A large lot of building materials consisting of Mangalore, tiles, Sahabad stone slabs, stone metal for concrete, bricks, lime, sand, basalt stone, cast iron sheets, iron lamp posts, hand roller, and iron crane.
The Machinery and the materials may be inspected on the premises any day before the sale.
Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT BANDRA
Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on SUNDAY the 1st day of March, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Bandra Hill at the residence of Mr. A. Panton that Gentleman's valuable and artistic furniture consisting of Cabinets, well made teapoys, blackwood reclining chairs, easy chairs, marble top teapoys and side tables, artistic and carved screens set with Japanese perforated panels, a small collection of excellent pictures including two copper plate engravings, dining tables, bentwood dining chairs, side boards, iron cots, cupboards, glass door book cases lamps, glassware, crockery and similar other household goods, musical box, two cameras with Cooke lens a large lot of photographic materials and appliances.
The goods will be on view three days previous to sale.
SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th February, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS, WOODEN BEAMS, JOISTS, TRUSSES, CORRUGATED SHEETS, etc., etc.
Under instructions from the Engineer-in-Charge, Harbour Branch Extension, G. I. P. Ry., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at Mazagaon Dockyard Road the following:—
Building Materials of One Storeyed House No. 94-98, also a large lot of Wooden windows, doors, beams, joists, mouldings, wooden pieces, stairs, platforms, stair-railings, trusses about 40ft. long, a large lot of Mangalore tiles, bricks, pavement-stones, Porebunder slabs, corrugated iron sheets, iron tanks, etc., etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 3rd Floor, Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Mansion Humum Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, by Elkington and Reed and Barton, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich tapestry, lined drawing room suits, drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers, one sweet tone cottage piano, by Soundy, one sweet tone organ, one Milner's safe on stand, one Jost's fan, fancy ornaments, bronze and parian figures, glass door almirahs, tapestry, door curtains, marble top wash-hand tables, pier glass, vases, wall plates and figures, oil paintings and water colours, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, China and coir mattings, Hyderabad carpets, copper utensils, one Royal Enfield tents bicycle, etc., etc., the property of R. K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law, and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.
On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the David Mills, at Carroll Road, behind the Elphinstone Road, Station, Parel, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—
A large quantity of cotton, damaged by fire and water.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bat 5-6 H. P. twin cylinder motor bicycle, with accessories (including one speedometer.)

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1914, at 11 a.m., (B. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April, 1914, to 31st March, 1915, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from flesh and salt flesh sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915.
For particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets or to the Undersigned.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

On THURSDAY, the 5th March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pheroz Building, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, sliding, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, side-boards and dumbwaiters, rich tapestry, lined drawing room suits, drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers, one sweet-tone cottage piano, facny ornaments, bronze and parian figures, glass door almyrahs, tapestry, door curtains, marble top wash-hand and dressing tables, pier glass, vases, wall plates and figures, oil painting and water colours, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, China and coir mattings, Hyderabad carpets, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of Miss E. Tinckom, and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four day before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 26th February 1914.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LIMITED.

DEALERS, IMPORTERS, SELLERS OR HAWKERS OF MILK.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Sections 412A and 479 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, as amended by Act VI of 1913, licenses for selling or importing milk into the City will be issued only in accordance with the special conditions and restrictions enumerated on the said licenses particulars of which can be ascertained on personal application to the Undersigned.

Any person or persons found on or after 1st April, 1914, selling or importing milk without or otherwise than in conformity with the terms of a license so granted, will be liable, on conviction by a Presidency Magistrate to a penalty which may extend to Rs. 100 and on a second conviction to a daily penalty which might extend to Rs. 5.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
P. P. VAGH,
Superintendent of Licenses.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24th February, 1914. 1680

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,000 FULL PRESSED BALES OF SAWRI COTTON, OILY COTTON, COTTON DROPPINGS, COTTON WASTE, COLOURED WASTE, &C., &C.

Under instructions from the Insurance Co. concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at the Goculdas Cullianjee Cotton Press Co., Ld., at Victoria Bunder Road, Colaba, next to Colaba Land and Mills Co. The following salvage of the last fire on SATURDAY, the 7th day of February, 1914 and on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), consisting of about 2,000 full pressed bales of sawri cotton, cotton droppings, oily cotton, cotton waste, coloured waste, American cotton stripping, tailor's cutting, white waste, loose oily cotton, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The above goods will be sold in small separate lots to suit buyers.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th February, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
34-36, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH FEBRUARY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of February, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell

J. S. MODY & Co., (Contd.)

by Public Auction at "Fair Holme" on Centre Road of Colaba Reclamation, Middle Colaba, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture (some pieces by John Roberts and Bresslauer) comprising of handsome mirrored sideboard, dinner-waggon, sliding, dining table, arm and armless chairs, meat-safe, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables tiled and plain top teapoys, handsome hall cabinets, American cottage organ, sweet-toned grand cottage piano by Ronich, pictures, engravings, single and double iron bedsteads, chest of drawers, mirror door almirahs, cloth and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, hatstands, bath-room furniture, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of M. Mazaraki, Esquire.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th February, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

Edwardes Theatre
Kalbadevi Road.

By Special arrangement with the Management of **LA SCALA.**

Direction of B. L. Wickins

Commencing
SUNDAY MARCH 1st.
6-30 and 10
For a Short Season Only
The Greatest Invention of the Age

"KINETOPHONE"
MOVING PICTURES THAT SING AND TALK

Musical Comedies, Operas and Plays Like Life.
Sound and Motion Combined, Perfect Synchronism.
Remember this wonderful Show will only be seen and heard in Bombay at the EDWARDES THEATRE for a few days only.
PRICE: **Rs. 2, 1, As. 8 and 4.**
BOOKING AT THEATRE

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITIONS.
TOWN HALL.

DAILY 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.).
From 26th February to 12th March. (Including Sunday). 1676

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.
REVUE SEASON.

Have You Seen
"HULLO! BOMBAY?"
A PUCCA REVUE
To-night at 10 p. m. only
A Huge Success.

ALASTOR
Can be consulted in the gardens at 9-30 p.m.
At other times in the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Saturday 28th.
"SAY WHEN!!"
ooking for
Saturday and Sunday
AT
MESSRS. SOUNDY & Ltd.

At 6-30
The Great Variety Entertainment and Cinema Programme.

A Great Suffragist Meeting.
Mr. MELBOURNE
As
1,000 people.
Miss REINA SELMA.
MABEL AND MALFE.
Mr. LEW JAMES.

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WIFFLES AT HIS BEST.
THE TOPICAL CARTOONS,
etc., etc.

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To-Night at 6-30 10
ALFONSO the Trick Cyclist
FULL PROGRAMME OF PICTURES
ANOTHER BIG BILL ON FRIDAY.
Watch for Full Particulars.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
Messrs. Charles Howitt & A. Phillips Dramatic Co.
PRESENT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY THE FOLLOWING PLAYS:
From St. James, Wyndhams, Criterion Theatres, London.

Thursday, March 5th.
"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"
The play throbs with human interest; it is brilliantly written and exceptionally powerful.
Friday, March 6.
"DON"
The piece sparkles with an abundance of bright humour, and an exquisite vein of satire is a prevailing feature.
Saturday March, 7.
"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS"
A laugh, A scream, A yell.
Monday March, 9th.
"DIANA OF DOBSON"
The brilliant London Success.
Tuesday, March, 10th.
"BELLA DONNA"
Sir George Alexander's Latest London Triumph.
Wednesday, March 11th.
"WHY SMIT LET HOME"
The funniest play ever written.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Rs. 4. Stalls Rs. 3. Dress Circle Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1. and Gallery As. 8.
PLAN AT ROSE & CO.
10% discount will be allowed on a se of 6 tickets for the 6 plays advertised.

OPEN AIR CONCERT.
AT
[G]REEN'S RESTAURANT.
By permission of Capt. M. Fillei the "Cleveland," will play a sel[ect] music under the direc[tion] [Hec]ke (Band Master) [on] h February, 1914.
From 7 10 p.m. to 12 p.m. (
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Tables
T Co., Ltd.
1678

AMUSEMENTS

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.
A MAMMOTH BILL. 1¼ Hours' Show.
CZERNOWSKA OR, THE STORY OF A SIN.

A great Russian sensational subject, 4,000 feet long, replete with incident and excitement. A plot that cannot fail to 'grip' by its very intensity.

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GAUMONT GRAPHIC A Budget of interesting News for for all Sportsmen.

Cambridge University and old Rugbeians playing Hockey; Dutch Goalkeeper's great Game; Jack Johnson and Frank Moran signing Articles; &c., &c.,

3 Shows Nightly.
7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Films for sale or hire.

The Indian Succession Act
FOR
STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS
BY
P. L. PARUCK, B.A., LL.M.,
Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

The only book of its kind for students going in for the LL. B. and other examinations in law. All subjects clearly and lucidly explained with copious illustrations at the end of each subject.

All the recent cases on the subject decided between 1900 and 1913 by the High Courts of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council including important Chancery cases cited and incorporated.

WITH AN APPENDIX.
containing the full text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc.

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"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in teh form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

The Bombay Chronicle.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 25th.

S.S. Surada	Bishop	Port Luis Feb. 12
S.S. Dandolo	Giacopello	Venice Jan. 28
S.S. Werdenfels	Spillman	Calcutta Feb. 15
S.S. Praesident	Schutt	Daressalam Feb 12
S.S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi Feb. 25

DEPARTURES.

February 25th.

S.S. Arlosto	Booth	Hull via Karachi
S.S. Holtby	Anderson	Dunkirk & Havre
S.S. Devanha	Hickly	Shanghai etc.
S.S. Elysia	Coverley	Marseilles and Liverpool

The following vessels obtain their portclearances on Wednesday.

S.S. Ariadne Irene	Tindall	Dunkirk & Hull
S.S. Barala	Bamber	Persian Gulf via Karachi
S.S. Kasara	Denne	Busreh via Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday.

Steamer	Marienfels	for Tuticorin
,,	Kossuth	for Melbourne
,,	Jerseymoor	for Hull etc.
,,	Den of Kelly	for do.
,,	Salsette	for Aden
,,	Dandolo	for Calcutta
,,	*Maloja	for London
,,	Praesident	for Zanzibar

*To Arrive.

S. S. Surada:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's Steamer Surade, 3400 tons, Captain W. J. Bishop, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Luis, which port she had left on February 12, with a cargo of sugar and passengers.

S. S. Werdenfels:—The Hansa Line Steamer Werdenfels, 4476 tons, Captain Spillman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on February 15, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. President:—The German East Africa Line Steamer President, 3334 tons, Captain Schutt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Daressalam, which port she had left on February 12, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dandolo:—The V. S. N. Coy's Steamer Dandolo, 3197 tons, Captain E. Giacopello, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, which port she had left on January 28, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's Steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on February 23, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Devanha:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's Steamer Devanha, 4785 tons, Captain W. R.F. Hickey, sailed yesterday for Shanghai etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line Steamer Elysia, 3998 tons, Captain G. A. Coverley, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ariadne Irene:—The Steamer Ariadne Irene, 2644 tons, Captain J. W. Tindall, will sail to-day for Dunkirk and Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's Steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain G.H.G. Denne, will sail to-day for Busreh vit Karachi, with a general cargo and passenger.

S. S. Barala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's Steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

Wednesday, February 25th, 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Cant.	Age
A	Den of Kelly	Twiddle	K. N. & Co
"	Toro	Hicks	J. Y. & Co
B	Hindoo	Pearson	J. F. & Co
C. & R.	Picton	Jones	K. N. & Co
V	Inaba Maru	Swinhoe	N. Y. K
F	Feroxi	PriGrose	T. M. & Co
F	Kossuth	Dinarch	A. L. S. N. & Co
M	Komordor	Mahlbaner	A. S. & C
N	Yeddo	Bremner	W. & A. G. & Co
O.	Abdos	Davis	A. S. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Markomonnia	Taps	W. & A. G. & Co
3	China	Tarabochia	A. L. S. N. & Co
5	Alberto Preves	Questa	V. S. N. & Co
9	Shmeefels	Freeden	W. & A. G. & Co
7	Cleopatra	Vardis	A. L. S. N. & C
9	City of Calcutta	Elliott	K. N. & Co
12	Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. Co
14	G.Kasara	King	M. M. & Co
15	Ehrenfels	Schmitz	W. & A. G. & Co.
16	Sardar	Weeks	H. M Shostri

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia	Barchad	P. & C. S. N. & Co
Alfred	Fisher	A. S. N. & Co
Angus	Lazell	A. Y. & Co
Bale of England	Kelway	A. Y. & Co
Barala	Denne	M. M. & Co
Chinkoa	Summers	M. M. & Co
Cleviand	Filler	V. [illegible]
Dumra	Minett	M. M. & C
Dandolo	Giacopello	V. S. N. Co
Egypt	Summers	P. & O. Co
Elswick Manor	Gentles	W. & A. G. & Co
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Ismalia	Peddock	M. M. & Co
Jerssymoor	Barton	W. & A. G. & Co
Khosrou	Honnah	T. M. & Co
Kitchatton	Macmillan	T. M. & Co
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
Marienfels	Stefens	W. & A. G. & Co
Manin	Stefans	V. S. N & Co
Neldenfels	Hecke	W. & A. G. & Co
North Pacific	Goodwin	W. & A. G. & Co
Nairing	McNicoll	T. M. & Co
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co
Palawan	Shone	M. M. & Co
Pundit	Elliott	T. M. & Co
Praesident	Schutt	A. S. & Co
Strathleven	Mc. Phee	W. & A. G. & Co
Stephnotis	Robinson	A. Y. & Co
Sunbeam (Yacht)	Galloway	Earl Brassey
Salsette	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Sossuth	Dinarch	A. L. S. N. & Co
Surada	Bishop	M. M. & Co
Tairyabh	Kass A.M.	Jeewanji & Co
Werdenfels	Spillman	W. & A. G. Co

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 25.

A few very light showers are reported from the central parts of the country and north-east India, but the largest fall is only half inch at Raipur. The weather is again disturbed in Persia.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in North-east India and Baluchistan.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 25th February 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the south-west Punjab and clear-elsewhere. Temperature has become normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the southern half of the division. Maximum temperature continues in excess except in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud has appeared in Sind; in Rajputana skies are very lightly clouded Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and in defect at Bikaner. Temperature is below normal at both these stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Minimum temperature is below normal in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen in the southern half of the division; Akola has had 0.16" and Raipur 0.51". Skies are lightly clouded in the south-eastern districts. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now in defect at some stations. Temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Local rain has again fallen in the southern half of the Central Provinces. Conditions are slightly unsettled in Sind and the south-west Punjab; moderate cloud has appeared in these areas but precipitation of importance does not appear yet likely.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of February 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (24th)	65.7	53.5	83	..	9.30	0.02
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (24th)	74.5	64.4	67	..	2.41	—0.40
PUNJAB—						
Multan	75.3	47.0	60	..	1.39	0.20
Rawalpindi	66.7	43.0	78	..	8.46	2.55
Lahore	73.7	46.2	85	..	3.13	0.71
Sirsa	75.1	44.8	65	..	1.42	0.15
Ambala	77.7	48.7	77	..	1.62	—2.85
Delhi	77.4	52.8	62	..	0.74	—1.54
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	83.0	52.2	56	..	0.29	—1.02
Mainpuri	85.2	51.1	63	..	0.26	—1.73
Jhansi	84.6	60.0	32	..	0.47	—0.98
Cawnpore	89.4	55.5	48	..	0.41	—1.30
Allahabad	91.8	59.7	37	..	1.18	—0.70
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	78.7	46.4	64	..	2.31	1.48
Karachi	77.0	59.9	69	..	1.94	0.76
Ajmer	77.8	49.7	52	..	2.48	1.41
Jaipore	81.2	49.1	46	..	0.86	—0.23
Kotah	84.4	57.6	37	..	1.03	0.28
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	..	0.1	59	..	1.01	0.63
Dwarka	..	..	53	..	0.26	—0.26
Veraval	..	..	30	..	0.11	—0.33
Rajkot	..	..	40	..	0.07	—0.38
Bhavnag Para	89.0	54.4	48	..	0.04	—0.51
Surat	89.5	57.1	48	..	0.01	—0.28
Ahmedabad	91.3	60.8	29	..	0.00	—0.24
Dessa	87.2	56.1	38	..	0.16	—0.31
Neemuch	79.4	51.0	31	..	0.14	—0.56
Indore	90.9	53.2	38	..	0.20	—0.65
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.8	59.1	78	..	1.04	—1.08
Saugor	89.4	59.2	38	..	0.87	—1.04
Hoshangabad	93.5	62.0	30	..	0.77	—0.75
Khandwa	95.9	62.2	40	..	0.00	—1.04
Akola	95.2	61.5	43	0.16	0.67	—0.99
Amra oti	93.8	65.3	70	0.02	1.33	—0.37
Nagpur	91.8	64.5	81	..	1.16	—0.82
Chanda	91.9	68.8	68	..	1.07	—0.65
Raipur	93.7	66.1	88	0.51	1.77	0.29
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.3	68.5	64	..	0.08	—0.49
Ratnagiri	85.1	67.3	51	..	..	—0.69
Mormugao	85.2	72.6	88	..	..	—1.19
Karwar	84.7	70.4	90	..	..	—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	96.8	56.1	34	..	0.08	—0.75
Ahmednagar	93.4	62.3	21	..	0.16	—1.11
Poona	94.8	60.3	59	..	..	—1.12
Sholapur	98.1	74.1	24	..	0.01	—1.50
Bijapur	97.0	71.9	34	..	0.24	—0.99
Belgaum	94.2	62.9	46	..	0.82	—1.12
Aurangabad	93.4	62.1	39	..	0.01	—1.19
Nizamabad (Indur).	96.7	69.7	52	..	0.02	—1.18
Hyderabad	90.5	68.1	42	..	0.00	—1.49
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.8	75.0	74	..	0.93	—2.41
Calicut	88.4	74.4	81	..	4.67	—1.72
Cochin	91.4	78.7	83	..	4.71	—4.54
Colombo	87.7	72.2	87	..	28.81	5.57
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masliputam	84.8	62.7	78	..	0.03	—6.62
Bellary	97.8	67.3	37	..	0.04	—2.23
Guddapah	94.4	59.5	60	..	3.00	—1.79
Madras	86.0	63.3	76	..	28.73	8.47
Bangalore	90.3	61.8	61	..	0.24	—3.40
Coimbator	93.5	69.0	66	..	4.87	—0.42
Trichinopoly	90.7	66.7	71	..	10.44	
Negapatam	84.2	65.6	70	..	53.41	

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time on the 25th February, was 30.138 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

The O. S. K. Steamer Indo Maru left Singapore, for Colombo, via Port Swettenham and Penang on the 24th instant.

The Ellerman Lino s.s. City of Delhi outward bound passed the Canal on the 23rd instant, and is due to arrive in Bombay, on the morning of the 7th proximo.

The P. and O. s. s. Maloja with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Friday the 27th instant.

DIABETES
A treatise on the causes, Symptoms and the most effective treatment of Diabetes, Hydrocele and Skin Disease, will be given free to readers of this paper. Apply to A. Chatterjee & Co., 108-2, Machua Bazar Road, Calcutta.
HYDROCELE

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CYPRESS SALVE (Regd.)

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Cripples who suffer the dreadful agonies of Rheumatism bid good-bye to their crutches canes and bandages when Cypress Salve comes in. Stiff joints get relaxed, aching muscles get soothed, the miseries of an ailing life flee for ever by the use of Cypress Salve **instant relief and eventual cure guaranteed in all aches and pains by Cypress Salve.**

Rub it well into the place where the pain or inflammation is, and you will be surprised to see how speedily you get well. "CYPRESS SALVE" is splendid for Headache, bringing absolute relief at the first application and as it cures headaches, so does it cure Neuralgia.

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BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Consols 2½%	75¼—3.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	...25.20—½
Rentes 3 %	87¼unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London	20.44½—½
Bar Silver Spot	26⅜—1.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26½unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver:—steady.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64¼—⅛
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	⅛ unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th ultimo.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89¼—½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st	2 7-16unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st	2 7-16pls1-16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3¼unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 months	3¼unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9½
Interest day to day loans	1¼unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans	1¼unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK Feb. 24.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	43,000
„ „ Exports to Great Britain	8,000
„ „ to Continent	27,000
Futures at New York March	12.25plus 2
Futures at New York May	..11.95—1
Advanced on Favorable Cables and on receipts running below expectations.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.00unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans Holiday today.	
Tone of Spot Cotton:— Holiday today.	
Futures at New Orleans March Holiday today.	
Futures at New Orleans May Holiday today.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½unchgd.
Demand Bills	..4.85½—⅝
Silver Commercial Bars	..57⅝plus ⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ Imports	37,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:— quiet unchanged.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures quiet.	
Tone of Manchester Market dull with limited enquiry.	
Mid Americans	7.08unchgd.
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.20unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) March	12.25plus 2
May	11.95—1
New York Official noon call March	12.25plus 2
May	11.95—1
New Orleans 10 a.m. March Holiday. May Holiday.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
F.M.	6.68—2
M.A.	6.69—1
A.M.	6.64—2
M.J.	6.64—1
J.J.	6.59—1
J.A.	6.54—1
A.S.	6.43—1
S.O.	6.29—1
O.N.	6.21—1
N.D.	6.17—1

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Grey Shirtings 39″by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading	7.5
Grey Shirtings 44″ by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8
White Nainsooks 28″ by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2.8½
White Mulls 28″ by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2½
Cloth Gunnis's 36″ G. 20 cif	12.9
40's Bannermills Twist	10⅞
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	5⅞
Buyers or Sellers	..sellers.
Months	..Mar.-Apr
Water Twist American 30's	10⅜
„ „ „ 40's	11½
Mule „ „ 40's	11
„ „ „ 50's	12½
„ „ „ 60's	14⅝
„ „ Egyptian 40's	16
„ „ „ 50's	16½
„ „ „ 60's	17½
Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings"	steady.
Tone "Cloths"	quiet but firm.
Weft American 54's	11½
„ Egyptian 80's	16½
Tone "Yarns"	steady
Weft Egyptian 32's	12
Twist 32's W.T.C.	9¾
„ 32's B.	10½
„ 36's W.T.C.	10
„ 36's B.	10½
„ 42's	11
„ American 60's	15⅜
„ Egyptian 60's	16¼
„ „ 80's	20½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London Buyers unchanged	37½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. no quotation firm.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. sellers Feb.-March; quiet but steady unchanged	35¼
South Australian March-April; nominal unchanged	36½
Victorian March-April; nominal unchgd.	36½
New South Wales March-April; nominal unchanged	36½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship New Terms March-April-May; Antwerp sellers unchgd.	54½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms March-April; Antwerp sellers unchanged	54¾
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April-May; Dunkirk sellers firmer	48½plus ¼
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Dunkirk done firmer	50⅛
Linseed Calcutta Feb.-March; London value firmer	48.6plus 6d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Amsterdam sellers firmer	43¾plus ½
Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March; Hull sellers easier	£5.19.0—9d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£64⅛plus ⅛
Copper Braziers	£79½—½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅜

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Coal unchanged	9.9
Arrivals:—"Ninive".	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April-August; unchanged	12.8¼
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers April; quiet	11.10½plus ¾
German Beet-root 88% sellers March unchanged	9.3½
German Beet-root 88% sellers May unchanged	9.7¾
Still without activity.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers March-July; inactive unchanged	13.3¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March value unchanged	11¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay March value quiet unchanged	10.11¼
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July Dec.; value unchanged	10.9¾
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.11¼
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	11.9¾
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged in absence of business	11.11¼

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Feb.-March; sellers quiet unchanged	3½

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Bank.
20 packages	62,845	Bahrein	Hongkong.
12 bundles	24,000	Linga	National
28 packages	56,000	Bahrein	„

EXCHANGE.

There is little change to report in this market. Business continues slack.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1	4 1-32
D. D. mail	1	4 1-16
T. T. forward, July.	1	3 15-16
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1	4 3-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 7-32
„ „ forward, 15th Apl.	1	4 3-16
„ 6 m-s ready	1	4 11-32
Francs 3 m-s ready		170¾
Marks „ „		138¾
60 days Hongkong		140
„ „ Shanghai		189½
„ „ Japan		148¾

BULLION.

Ready bar silver in London was 1/16 lower at 26 5/8 but for two months' delivery the rate was unchanged at 26½. In the local market we have no change to report. Prices have kept steady during the day but there has not been much business doing. Closing rates are the same as yesterday.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	23	15	3
Australian bar gold	23	14	9
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	78	8	0
1st Settlement	77	3	0
3rd Settlement	76	11	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bomb ay by Rail on 23rd February 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	16	17,434
B. B. & C. I. Railway	13	15,273

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a firm and steady tone to-day. The Calcutta quotations did not display any change, but a further drop was reported in Home securities. The local market is only influenced by the Calcutta rates as no depression has taken place here in sympathy with a fall in the quotations of Home Securities. The Market opened at Rs. 95-15-6 steadily improved owing to bearish covering to Rs. 96-1-6 but finally closed at Rs. 96 for the 27th February delivery. The rate for the subsequent settlement stood about anna one and a half in—a clear indication of the shortage of Paper this month and the firm position of bull operators.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market exhibited a better tone to-day and an advance was noticed in certain shares.

Davids stood steady at Rs. 476-4 and Fazulbhais at Rs. 436-4.

Finlays were in demand at Rs. 315. Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,055 but steadily improved and closed at Rs. 1,075.

Standards changed hands in the vicinity of Rs. 1,075.

Colabas were quoted at Rs. 1,475 c.d.

Gujarat Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 109 and Rs. 110.

Amritsar Patty Railway shares were placed at Rs. 147.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares stood firm at Rs. 76-8. Deferred improved to Rs. 133.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 221.

Eastern Bank shares moved up to Rs. 88. Oriental Life Insurance shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 490.

COTTON.

The re-opening of the New York market after the holidays was featureless, the only changes being 2 points up in the March position and 1 point down in May. The local market opened easier with good Broach quoted Rs. 280 and fine Khamgaon Akola March Rs. 226. There was little enquiry and during the early afternoon good Broach declined to Rs. 278½ and kept at and about this price until the close. Business has been by no means brisk though there has been some enquiry through Commission house for March Oomras on up-country orders. The tone at the close is quiet and good Broach is Rs. 278. Khamgaon March has been done at Rs. 225 and May at Rs. 228.

The Room Rates for to-day's settlement are given below.

The following extract is from "The Manchester Guardian" of the 3rd February:—

"Nothing very important happens in the cotton world, though there are evidences of the continuance of demand. It is difficult just now for bulls and bears to find new arguments or even new aspects of old ones; it is too late to be excited about the old crop and too early to make much of the prospects of the new. Soon, no doubt, we shall begin to take an interest in the talk of an unheard-of acreage, of enormous sales of mules and fertiliser; and, on the other hand, of mysterious tamperings of nature with the seed and the determination of the boll-weevil to beat its record. Already the crop of 1914-15 is a topic, and the prices of distant futures indicate that there will be a large one if the earth does its share. In the meantime there is nothing that looks likely to effect any violent change in the price of cotton. This is not expected, indeed, by either side, but probably some buyers believe that a gentle decline will continue and so justify mildly bear tactics. Yet we hear often enough, and cannot gainsay it, that cloth is cheap, and it seems that those who postpone buying have three chances against them. Cotton may advance, spinners may improve their margins, manufacturers may improve theirs. Are the two latter possibilities very remote? If we are to accept it as proved that our principal markets are gorged and cannot buy with any freedom for many months they are remote indeed. It may be said, at least, that buyers have not now very much to gain from the weakening of manufacturers; perhaps spinners may suffer another turn or two of the screw."

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Sind Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
I.G. Bengals		200	194	—	Jetha Ready.
M.G. Bengals		204	195	..	Jetha. Ready. Jetha.
M.G. Scind-Punjab		200	191	..	Ready.
M.G. Khandeish		208	200	..	Ready.
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha		253	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee		252	..	..	Ready
M.G. Veotmahl		244	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum		238	—	..	Ready.
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Pair Cradle"		226	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Amraoti		229	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Broach		283	..	..	Ready
do.		238	..	200	Mar.
M.G. Muttia		205	193	..	Ready.
Saw-ginned Dhaowar				263	May
M. G. westerns				260	„ „
H. G. westerns				255	„ „
M. G. Compta				269	„ „

LIVERPOOL OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone	Irregular.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	—

Future delivery prices;—

Months,		
F. M.	6.68	unchanged.
M. A.	6.69	
A. M.	6.64	
M. J.	6.64	
J. J.	6.59	
J. A.	6.54	
A. S.	6.43	
S. O.	6.29	
O. N.	6.21	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	10	6	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	9	6	„
White Delhi, May	5	14	6	„

Linseed.—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold Brown, Ready	7	15	0	R. T
Bold Brown May	8	15	6	R. T.

Rapeseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p	
Brown Cawnpore May	8	6	0	B T.
Yellow Cawnpore May	9	3	0	„
Brown Delhi May	9	1	6	R. T

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p
85 % Bold White	56	0	0
Mughi	52	8	0
Black Kutni	44	8	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p
Bold	48	0	0
Small	47	0	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p	
Ready	7	10	0	B T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is steadier.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p	
April May	11	6	0	R. T

Castorseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Madras ready	34	8	0	
Guzerat ready	33	8	0	
April May	7	0	0	R. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	25,046 Bales
Wheat	16,754 Cwts.
Linseed	12,210 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	1,582 „
Gingelyseed	18,030 „
Poppyseed	105 „
Groundnuts	4,889 „
Castorseed	9,858 „
Rice	5,179 „
Myrabollams	8,308 „
Cottonseed	33,049 „
Mowrauced	Nil. „
Gram	1,222 „
Jowar	15,554 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	Nil. „

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. write us as follows under date, London, February 5th:—

GOLD.

Over a million sterling arrived in the form of bar gold, for which quite an active demand arose for the Continent. It is unlikely that the Bank of England will obtain any portion of the arrivals. The shipment to India is £122,000.

The quotation for Bar Gold rose, on the 3rd instant, ½d. above the minium of 77s/9d. per ounce standard. The minium has been maintained for the extended period of over three years (from Jan. 16th, 1911) with the exception of three days in 1912, namely, September 30th and the 1st and 2nd October. To-day, the quotation reverted to 77s/9d. again.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Jan. 30th £82,000 i nbar gold.
Jan. 31st £200,000 in sovereigns from Egypt.
Feb. 3rd £5,000 in sovereigns from Las Palmas.
Jan. 30th £165,000 in French gold coin.
Feb. 4th 20,000 in sovereigns for the Continent.
Feb. 4th 100,000 in sovereigns for India.
Feb 4th 100,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

During the week the net efflux was £98,000. £400,000 has been engaged in New York for shipment to Paris. It is understood that a similar transaction will take place next week.

The combined net import of gold and silver into Germany in 1913 shows an increase of 147,000,000 Marks.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1913	M. 431,400,000	M. 101,400,000
1912	325,700,000	142,700,000

The Engineering and Mining Journal of New York estimates the Gold Production of the world in 1912 as $474,322,664., or roughly, £97,800,000, a total £1,700,000 in excess of the estimates of the Director of the United States Mint.

The fact needs to be emphasized that these efforts to denine the world's ouput are only estimates, owing to difficulty in obtaining definite figures as to certain countries.

Whilst it is important that some fairly accurate total should be ascertained, a close idea of the yearly variation is perhaps still more to be desired. This, fortunately, is more easy of attainment, for the output of most of the chief contributing countries is tabulated with great care.

For the purpose, therefore, of obtaining an idea of the increase or decrease, as the case may be, of the annual world's production, the carefully selected figures of the Director of the United States Mint can be taken as a fair index, even though he may not be able to detect every channel of supply.

SILVER.

The tendency of prices has been fairly good. The highest quotations of the week were fixed on Monday, when cash silver was fixed at 26 11/16d., and forward silver ½d. lower. During the rest of the week 3 16d. difference obtained.

Business has been of an all-round character, but Indian buying orders have been only on a small scale.

During the month of January, the market was not active. This is traceable, inter alia, to two causes, namely, the usual arrest of fresh business in China at the period of the Chinese New Year, and to the digestive process necessary in regard to the speculative stock once held by the Indian Specie Bank.

Prices have been maintained within fairly narrow limits-5/ 16d. in the case of both cash delivery and two months delivery.

A certain proportion of the "bear" accounts open at the end of last year has been closed, but the most substantial part is still uncovered, or has been renewed.

The Indian Bazaars have kept a bearish sentiment throughout, and have only dealt from hand to mouth.

Statistics for the month of January are appended:—

Highest Price 26 3/4 cash 26 9/16 2 mos.
Lowest Price 26 7/16 cash 26 1/4 2 mos.
Average Price 26.553 cash 26.4 2 mos.

On 4 days the quotations for both deliveries were identical. On the remaining 23 working days, cash silver commanded a premium, ranging from 5/16d. to 1/16d.

The holdings Shanghai by Banks and others consist of £5,325,000 in sycee or currency, and of £110,000 in bars.

The stock in Bombay is unchanged at £165,000. The offtake has increased to 125 bars a day.

An Indian Currency Return cabled on the 3rd instant shows an increase in the Note Issue of 115 lakhs, and an increase of 170 lakhs, in the holding of Silver Rupees. No silver is now reported as under coinage. The gold holding has decreased by 10 lakhs. In the Standard Reserve in India, the silver now stands at 580 lakhs gold at 80 lakhs.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 mos. delivery are 1/16d. lower than those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
Jan. 30, 26 7/16 cash, 26 1/4 2 mos.
Jan. 31, 26 7/16 cash, 26 1/4 2 mos.
Feb. 2, 26 11/16 cash, 26 7/16 2 mos.
Feb. 3, 26 5/8 cash, 26 7/16 2 mos.
Feb 4, 26 1/2 cash, 26 5/16 2 mos.
Feb. 5, 26 1/2 cash, 26 5/16 2 mos.
Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bar Gold p.oz. std. 77s/9d.
French Gold Coin, p.oz. Nominal.
German Gold Coin, p.oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin, p. oz. Nominal.
Average for the week. 26.591 cash 26.333.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Government of Bengal proposes to adjudicating upon debts and claims in the of Registrar under the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, and the Provident Insurance Societies Act V of 1912, Indian Life Assurance Companies Act VI of 1912.

The date appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon debts and claims in the People's Bank of India, Limited, has been changed from the 20th February to the 25th May by order of the District Judge of Lahore.

A committee of official and no-official gentlemen with the Hon. Mr. Le Mesurier, as president has been appointed to form a Committee to advise the Government of Bihar and Orissa, on the subject of religious and moral training in schools.

American cotton is now firmly established in Lyallpur and Jhang, and will probably succeed in Shahpur also. If the crop on the seed farms proves a good one this year there should be American seed for some 10,000 acres at least available for the spring sowings.

At 8-15 this morning the Malandri Pass was occupied by the guides after slight opposition. The troops had a tiring ni march and the country beyond was enveloped in mist. When they reached the top, the troops succeeded in taking the villages and in securing a number of prisoners. No casualities have been reported on our side and the column is on its way back.

The current issue of the "Punjab Gazette" publishes a notification that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the inhabitants, except the Christian community, of village Gohawa in the jurisdiction of the Barki Police Station in the Lahore District, shall be charged, for the period of two years, with the cost of maintaining additional police which it has been found necessary to locate thereat, in consequence of their misconduct.

In the George Town Police Court on Tuesday the fourth Presidency Magistrate Madras acquitted, Mr. James Crawford Mackenzie, lately assistant in Messrs. McDowell and Co., of cheating Mr. A. R. Duraiswamy Iyengar, chasier of that firm in respect of Rs. 750, which was borrowed by the accused saying that he wanted the amount to purchase a turnout from Mr. F. E. Hooper, Managing Director of the same firm.

The Malakand Moveable Column which as already stated has been despatched from Nowshera in order to carry out reprisals on the Bunerwals for their recent outrages, passed to-day over the Malandri pass into Bunear with a view to rounding up two of the villages most concerned, viz:—Nawakili and Ravgikhan Banda, which lie at a distance of a few miles from the Frontier and taking hostages and moveable property as security for the due settlement of these cases.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale is to sail for England on 7th March. Mrs. Besant, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill of the Bombay Executive Council, Messrs. Sacchidananda Sinha and Mazharul Haque, and Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma and the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri are to sail for England on April 18. Lala Lajpat Rai will leave on May 20. The day of departure of Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar and Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu is not yet settled, but they as well as Messrs. Jinnah and Samarth and the Hon. Mr. Bhurgiri will probably sail in April. Babu Prithvis Chandra Roy and possibly Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu will proceed to England in May.

A new mine of the Burma Ruby Mines Company, was opened on Saturday at Vadley a few miles from Mogok. All Mogok was present, amongst the visitors being Sir Carl and Lady Meyer who are on a visit to the mines of which the former was chairman. For the last two years the Company, have been working away at the opening up of fresh ground by digging to begin with a deep drainage cut 1,200 yards long with a short tunnel in the middle and then erecting under the supervision of their Chief Engineer, Mr. Morgan, a large and improved washing mill and haulage to deal with the 2,000 trucks a day necessary the power being supplied by their existing electric installation at Mogok and carried over the hill on a line of copper wires six miles long. Lady Meyer touched a button which started the machinery and a long procession of trucks then ascended the incline from mines to be tripped into the washing pans.

UNITED ASSURANCE CO.,

Provident Schemes

Marriage, Life and [illegible] as would be found [illegible] Life" (admitting [illegible] Marriage" sche[illegible] chronicle, by pa[illegible] 3 months. Cop[illegible] above two regist[illegible] you please ask [illegible] and Bonus List

43-1, [illegible]

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CALCUTTA

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay	July	13%	E 1,500
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	65
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,705
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	145
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	60
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½%	12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	18
The Central Co-operative Bank. Rs. 15	..	6¼	18½
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.	..	..	50
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P	..	6%	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	6%	25
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	250
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 50.	..	18%	860
New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank	do.	..	15
EXCHANGE BANKS	..	10%	175
Chartered Bank	..	..	..
Mercantile Bank	..	..	..
£12 A	..	16%	£22 1-2
£12 B	..	7%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4	Feb.-	£4	87
National Bank of India	Nov.	5%	83
	Sep-Mar.	14%	600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	25	830	
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50	Nom.
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	..	125
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,	..	25		640
Bombay United	May-Nov	25		495
Century	Apl-Oct.	6		245
Central India	May-Nov	65		1,827½
China	Mar-Sep.	50		625
Chinoi Silk	..	20		400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep	30		1,475
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil		460
Connaught	do.	Nil		100
Coorla	April	40		550
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6		115
Currimbhoy	do.	10		217½
David	May.-Nov.	20		475
Edward Sassoon	..	8		185
Emperor Edward	..	25		420
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..		150
Fazulbhoy	May	20		435
Framjee Petit	Apl-Oct.	50		1400
Finlay Mills	..	7-8		312½
Gold Mohur	..	25		325
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45		550
Howard and Bullough	do.	15		500
Hyderabad	do.	60		130
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil		110
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4		103½
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40		375
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4		145
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil		200
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½		105
Jewraj Bagh	May	20		400
Jubilee Mill	Apl.-Oct.	Nil		125
Khandesh Rs. 610.	June-Dec.	25		90½
Khatao	May-Nov.	45		1,370
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25		745
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60		1,150
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec.	75		1,075
Madras United	June-Dec.	60		1,965
Manekjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50		1,945
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil		80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115		3,700
Nawab of Cambay	..	30		350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	7		217½
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	30		1,020
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	7		165
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil		390
Ripon	do.	Nil		250
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50		720
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35		420
Shoalapore	June-Dec.	250		4,800
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..		50
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40		1,075
Sun	Oct.	..		105
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15		200
Swan	New O.	10		275
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50		1,465
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,225
Union Mill	..	Nil		250
Vishnu Cotton	O.	Nil		390
	P.	Nil		630
Western India	Sep.	45		450
Mysore Spinning	July.	15		240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar	May.	300	4,80
Albert Kurrachee	Nov.	45	500
Brcuil's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy	July	40	635
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	127½
James Gunning and Co., Ld.	..	7%	707
Kamgaum	Sept.	30	365
Mahmudpura Ct.,	..	7½	100
Mehsana	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil	..
Manmar Manufacturing	Aug.	12½	225
New East India	Sep.	78	910
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov.	50	802½
New Berar	Oct.	25	510
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	680
Sind	Nov.	80	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ld.,	Sept.	40	610
Vardwan G.P.	..	12	136

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	142
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly	Feb.-July	6½	695
Amritsar Patty Rly.	Mar.-Aug.	6%	146
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100	Jan.-July.	4%	121
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80.	..	4%	148
Guserat Rlys. Rs. 100.	..	4%	112½
Mandra Bhom Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	27
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. Rs. 25.	Jan.-July	4%	25½
Sind Light Rys.	June-Dec.	..	150
Tapti Valley Railway Co.,	Apl.-Aug.	6%	500
Upper Sind Light Rly.	..	4%	118

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year.
Allcock Ashdowa Co.,	Oct.-May	Nil	150
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20	August	Nil	10
Bamankua	..	..	..
Backbay Bath	..	..	..
Badham Pile	..	2	92
Baroda Tram Co.,	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	45
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	..	15	895
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd., O.	Feb.-Aug.	6%	171
		5%	222
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	20	..
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	30	930
Bo. Land and Building	..	5	400
Bombay S.N. Co., O.	Mar.-Sep.	6%	210
Bombay S.N. Co., P.	Sep.-Oct.	20%	275
Central M. Co., Ltd.,	April	30Hyr.	25
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan.	2	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.	30	20
Empire of L.I. Rs. 50.	..	..	140
Indian Cement Rs. 100.	..	..	154
Indian Mercantile in Co. Ltd., Rs. 20	Dec.	30	..
	..	1½	..
Indian Cotton Co. Ltd.	O. Old 100	June	7%	105
	O. New Issue 75	..	..	80
	P....100	Oct.-July	7%	200
John Roberts & Co.,	July	10%	182
Jost Pans Supply Co., Rs. 50.	do.	10%	41
Katni Cement Ordy, 80	..	..	64
Deffd. 38	..	..	72
Pref. 80	..	..	83
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	..	12	172
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75	July	..	100
Marcks & Co.,	..	10	102
Marsland Pr. Co., O	..	Nil	80
Marsland Price Co., P	..	7%	68
Ranjer Hotel Co.,	May.	Rs. 3½	85
O.H. vt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	July.	20	875
Phillips & Co.,	Sept.	10%	230

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS,

TO-DAY.

Bombay University, Sir A. Hopkinson's Address, 5.

Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45.

Bombay Club, Half-Yearly Meeting, 6-30.

Bombay Polo Tournament commences.

Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.

Grant Medical College, Annual Prize Distribution, 5-30 p. m., (Their Excellencies to preside.)

Indian Guild of Science and Technology, Lecture by Mr. L. G. Khare, St. Xavier's College, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p. m.

FRIDAY, February 27.

Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Society, Annual Meeting and Dinner, Freemasons' Hall, 8-30.

Students' Brotherhood, Dr. Fisher's address, 5-15.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Mandavi Boys and Girl's School, Prize Distribution, Empire Theatre, 6-p.m.

SATURDAY, February 28.

Bombay Races, Extra Meeting.

Hockey, Pioneers vs. Sherwood Foresters.

W. I. Turf Club, half-yearly general meeting, Mahaluxmi Race Course, 8-30 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Revue: "Hullo! Bombay!" 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Gaiety Theatre, Revue: "Hullo! Bombay!" 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-46, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

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Secretary, The Latent Light Culture

PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Y. M. C. A ANNUAL MEETING.

TWO NEW BUILDINGS.

RECORD FINANCIAL YEAR.

The Annual Meeting and Social of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association was held on Wednesday night, in the hall of the Central Branch, Wodehouse Road, Sir H. E. E. Procter, presiding. The hall was tastefully decorated with palms, and the large gathering bore testimony to the cosmopolitan nature of the work. The meeting began with the singing of a hymn,

The thirty-eighth report of the General Committee was therd presented, from which we take the following:—

The outstanding feature of the year was the successful completion of the General Committee's scheme for the liquidation of the debt on the Central Branch Building, reduction of current deficit, the completion of building funds for the Apprentices' Home, the Byculla Branch, and the Tennis Pavilion.

In October Mr. Donald Munro, our new Physical Director, reached Bombay and has taken charge of every section of the Atheletic Department. He is proving himself to be most efficient and capable, and is winning his way into the confidence of the members.

Mr. R. Hamann took charge of the Chambers in September, and he has been able by his wide experience to effect many improvements. He has given entire satisfaction, and won the approval and goodwill of the residents.

MEMBERSHIP.

Early in the year the Membership Committee planned a Membership Campaign, but owing to various obstacles it was not possible to commence the canvas till October. The canvass was conducted by two teams of 10 men each, under the captaincy of Messrs. W. J. Kenshett and A. T. Gosford. The General Committee has placed on record its hearty appreciation of their efforts in bringing before the young men of the city the aims and objects of the Association, with a view to identifying them with the membership. The Membership now is Central Branch 600; Mazagon Branch 26; Byculla Branch, 157; Student Branch, making a total of 892.

VOLUNTEER CAMP WORK.

In October the Association had the opportunity of accompanying the Volunteers of the G. I. P. Railway to Dhond and spending the week with them in Camp. The Authorities placed two tents at the disposal of the Association, which were fitted up for reading, games, writing, and refreshments. The tents were in charge of the General Secretary, who was assisted by Messrs. Fitchley, Griffiths, Frohlich and Freeman, who worked hard in the interests of the men. At night, lectures, moving pictures, and sing-songs were arrang, ed. Spiritual address were given to the men on several occasions which we feel confident will be productive of much good. The Authorities expressed themselves as pleased with the work done, and have promised the Association better accommodation at the Camp in 1914.

The branch reports were than presented by the respective secretaries. Mr. L. G. Cranna, for the Central Branch, in his report, after drawing attention to the progress of each department and of fianances, reported as follows:—

At the commencement of the year the Association was hampered with a Building Debt of Rs. 30,000-14-5 on the Central Branch, but owing to the energy of Sir Henry Procter and Mr. A. C. Harte we are pleased to be able to report that this burden, which the Association has been carrying so long, has been removed. The cost of the new Building, which is to be erected for the Apprentices at Agripada, is Rs. 90,000 and towards this Sir H. Procter and Mr. Harte raised half, while Government have agreed to bear the other half. These gentlemen also raised Rs. 50,000 for the New Building for the Byculla Branch which is to cost Rs. 75,000, and towards which the Government has generously promised a sum of Rs. 25,000. A new Tennis Pavilion has been erected at a cost of Rs. 2,000, and the debt on the Current Account has been reduced. At the close of December 31st, 1912, the debit Balance of General Revenue Account was Rs. 15,307-1, but we are now pleased to be able to state that through the generosity of the friends of the Association and improved conditions generally, we are able to close the year with a debit balance of only Rs. 2,548-12-5. We have every cause to be thankful for the healthy condition of our finances. As the chambers are now being largely availed of, and the General Revenue Account is increasing, we believe that 1914 should see us clear of all debt.

Mr. T. R. Ponsford presented the report of the Student and Mr. G. Canara the report of the Byculla Branches, which contained a record of steady progress and increase activities. The Superintendent in his report for last year of the work of the home for Anglo-Indian apprentices in Mazagon said that the Home was free, that several of the boys had secured employment of over Rs. 100 and had to leave the Home, and that they had in hand a system of night school for the boys. A new building for the Home was in course of erection.

The Physical Director, Mr. Donald Munro, in his report, outlined the work he was doing, and stated that the new athletic ground granted to the Association on the Kennedy Sea Face, and the plot of ground on the Agripada Estate, were being used by the Students' and Byculla Branches respectively, and announced, amid cheers, that he had received Rs. 500 from Sir Henry Procter that evening for the athletics of the Byculla, Mazagon and Students' Branches.

TWO NEW BUILDINGS.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston then presented the financial statement, which showed that the finances of the Association were in a very satisfactory state. The debt of Rs. 30,000, on the Central Branch Building had been paid. The year opened with a debt of Rs. 30,000 but over Rs. 2,00,000 had been raised. Rs. 90,000 had been collected for the Mazagon Branch new Building, of which Government gave half and Rs. 75,000 for a new building for the Byculla Branch, the Government contributing Rs. 25,000.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Sir Henry E. E. Proctor, the President of the Association, in addressing the gathering said that they ought to be extremely thankful for all that had been done during the year, and thanked the executive officers of the Association for the work they had accomplished. He spoke of the help received through the National Council through their General Secretaries.

He wanted to take stock that evening of the work, it was probably the last occasion he would be President. He had been 12 years President of the Association. When he first became President they had only 366 members, now they had 892; the revenue account had doubled itself in the period; then there was only one small building, while this year they had in all secured four lakhs of rupees.

In parting he offered them a motto, it was "Let the Beauty of the Lord our God be upon Us." He had consented to be President till the 2nd May, but he would have to resign then, as he would not reside in India. He had got quite as much help out of the Association, as the members said they received from him, and he asked them if they owed him anything to show their appreciation by rally to the Association.

In conclusion Rev. H. E. Barrell addressed the meeting on Responsibility: first to the Association, second, to the people of the country, and, third, to Christ.

The meeting then dispersed.

ARTS SOCIETY CONVERSAZIONE.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES' INTEREST IN ARTS.

AWARD OF MEDALS.

The annual conversazione of the Bombay Arts Society to meet Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon prior to the opening of the Arts Exhibition was held last night in the Town Hall, when one more proof of Their Excellencies' great popularity among the people of Bombay was evident. The function was very well attended, very large number of Europeans and Indian ladies and gentlemen being present

The different works of art were exhibited in the spacious hall and Their Excellencies and Lord Brassey who accompanied them displayed a keen interest in all that they saw.

On arr val Their Excellencies were received by the Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott, Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdass, Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, Mr. O. V. Muller and Mr. S. N. Bhandarkar. They were taken round by the Chief Justice and Their Excellencies were very much interested in seeing the works that had been recognised by the Committee as well as works that were highly recommended and they spent sometime in inspecting a life-size bust made of plaster and Paris of Lard Sydenham, the late Governor of Bombay. Their Excellencies were also shown the best work of the Exhibition which was a life-size figure of a Hindu ascetic made of plaster of Paris by M. R. K. Phadke of Bassein. The work was very greatly admired by Their Excellencies and they appeared to have fully concurred in the Committee's dicision in awarding the Gold Medal to Mr. Phadke.

Refreshments were served and ater about an hour Their Excellencies and party who mixed very freely among those present left the hall and the gathering dispersed.

THE AWARDS.

In all 928 works of art were exhibited and besides the distribution of medals and 29 prizes, about forty were highly commended and about fifty commended. The Gold Medal was awarded to Mr. R. K. Phadke for "Pravachak," being the best work in the Exhibition, while Silver Medals were awarded as under:—

In oil colours: for "A Portrait Joanna L'Herbert," to Mrs. T. Dobson; in water colours: "Mail Day" to H. Kitson of the Royal Navy; in black and white: for several artistic works to Lieut. K. W. Markwick; in sculpture: for "Defeat," to Mr. R. V. Talim; in photography: for "The Sacrifice" to Mr. P. S. Batliwala.

FIRE AT MANDVI.

DARING RESCUE BY AN INSPECTOR.

FIFTY THOUSAND RUPEES DAMAGE.

A fire broke out last night shortly after 11 in a godown situated at Dana Bunder, Bombay, which but for the promptness of the Police and the Fire Brigade would have resulted in a fearful loss of life. It originated in a hemp godown, situated in Coorla Street, Dana Bunder, and belonging to Shivji Cooverji. A Police sepoy on duty in the street on seeing the flames gave the alarm and the Mandvi Fire Engine, quickly followed by others, arrived at the scene of fire. By this time the godown had been almost completely enveloped by flames, which then quickly spread to the adjoining building belonging to one Meghji Valabhdas. The surprising rapidity with which the flames spread may be imagined from the fact that, though many of the tenants of the latter building managed to get out in time, a few people were left inside. The two upper-floor staircases were found to be on fire, and the Police and the Fire Brigade now chiefly directed their efforts towards saving the unfortunate people left inside. A man living on the third floor was got out with the aid of a fire escape, while Deputy Inspector Dyer at great personal risk went up the burning staircases and brought down a woman and an old man from the second floor.

The godown was almost completely burnt down, while considerable damage was also done to the building belonging to Meghji. The godown was insured for Rs. 18,000, the hemp for Rs. 25,000 and the other building was also insured.

The cause of the fire is not known, nor is the exact amount of damage done, which is, however, roughly estimated at about Rs. 50,000.

On the previous day a fire had broken out twice in this very godown.

CALCUTTA CRIME.

TRIAL IN THE SESSIONS.

STANDING COUNSEL'S OPENING ADDRESS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

At the High Court sessions to-day Mr. Justice Stephen and a special jury took up the case known as the inspector murder case.

In this case Nirmal Kanta Roy, a young student, stands charged with the murder and abetment of murder of inspector Ghose, of the C. I. D., at Sova Bazaar Street and also of a boy nmed Ananta.

Mr. B. C. Mitter, Standing Counsel, with Mr. E. P. Ghose, appeared for the prosecution.

Messrs. Norton, C. R. Das and J. N. Roy, represented the prisoner who pleaded not guilty to the charges.

At the suggestion of the Standing Counsel the first charge was altered to the effect that he on 19th January last in conjunction with another person in furtherance of a common intention of himself and another person caused the death of Inspector Nripenra Nath Ghose. Counsel also added another charge of abetment of murder.

Mr. Mitter, then opened the prosecution case to the jury. He said that the accused was shortly charged with the murder of Nripendra Nath Ghose, abetment of that charge, the murder of Ananta Teli and culpable homicide not amounting to murder as regards Ananta Teli on the night of the 19th January last. On the night in question Nripendra Ghose, who was a police inspector, was proceeding in a Belgatchia car from the south to the north. He alighted from the front car at the junction of Upper Chitpore, Sova Bazar Street and Grey Street. As the car was turning into Grey street a plain-clothed constable named Radha Sam Singh, was with him. As Nripendra alighted, Radha Sam heard the report of a gun shot. Radha Sam turned and saw two Bengali young men, one of whom he subsequently identified as the accused, firing at Nripendra. He heard three more reports and then the two young men turned and ran towards the south. After that there was a report of another shot. One of the young men then disappeared and he had not been traced.

THE CHASE.

The other man was chased by Radha Sam and another constable named Debi Gwalla, who was on duty at the junction. They and others followed the accused who turned into Beniatola Street and got into Sona Ghora lane. Among others, who joined in the chase was Head-Constable Abdul Gaffur, who heard the noise and followed the accused through Raj Kristo Deys lane and other lanes and streets into Musjid Bari Street in Sona Ghora lane. While the accused was being pursued by the constable and others, who were shouting "Their Their Khun Kia," a man named Ganga Teli attempted to catch the accused by his wrapper or chadder. The accused firmed at Ganga Teli, who sat down; the bullet did not hit Ganga Teli, but whizzed passed him and struck a little boy named Ananda Teli, who was behind him.

ANANDA SHOT IN FOREHEAD.

The bullet hit Ananda Teli in the forehead with the result that he fell down unconscious and subsequently died the same night. At the junction of Musjid Bari Street and Upper Chitpore Road, was a hackney carriage stand. Among others, who were at that corner that night was Sree Dossad, a hackney carriage driver, who was waiting for hire, Mano Dutt Panday, a hackney carriage owner and the owner of a pan shop. They heard a noise approaching from Chitpore Road and cries of "pukro pukro." Sree Dossad saw a man turn into Musjid Bari Street with a revolver in his hand and he identified that man as the accused. The man pointed the revolver at Sree Dossad who dodged him, but immediately after the accused had proceeded a few steps he was seized by Sano Dutt Panday. Sree Dossad then came up and snatched the revolver from the hand of the accused. By that time Radha Sam who had been following the accused, also came and seized him by the waist and Dobi Gwalla, the other constable and the head constable, Abdul Gaffer also arrived.

CARTRIDGES FOUND FROM POCKET.

Sree Dosad made over the revolver to Abdul Gaffar who searched the accused and found in his right hand inside pocket two cartridges. The accused was then taken to the Thana. On the way to the Thana they met Sub-Inspector N. M. Singh and Abdul Gaffar made over the revolver and the two cartridges to the Sub-Inspector who in turn handed them over to Mr. Walker, Deputy Commissioner of Police. In the meantime information had been given at the Thana by a man named Gopal Nabi. The inspector who had been shot, died at one and the dead body was taken in a carriage to the Thana, and then to the Morgue. The boy Ananta Teli was removed in an unconscious condition to the Mayo Hospital where a portion of the bullet weighing 164 grains was extracted By Dr. Mitra. The boy died at 10-30 p.m., that night, and his body was removed to the Morgue where Major Foster, Police Surgeon, extracted another portion of the same bullet weighing 40 grains. After showing the jury the portion of the bullet extracted by Dr. Mitra and Major Foster respectively.

Evidence was then recorded. The case is proceeding.

LORD MORLEY ON BOOKS.

LIBRARIES AND THEIR TRUE USES.

AN ATMOSPHERE OF MOTHER-WIT.

Lord Morley of Blackburn, Chancellor of Manchester University, was presented on January 30, in the Whitworth Hall of the University with his portrait, which has been subscribed for by the members of Convocation. The portrait, which represents him in his robes, is the work of Sir Hubert von Herkomer. After the ceremony Lord Morley declared the addition to the Christie Library open, and delivered an address. He discoursed on libraries and on the varieties of readers, and recalled the pungent saying that the great difficulty of life is not to learn but to unlearn.

Before the presentation ceremony Lord Morley conferred the honorary degree of D.Sc. on the eminent anthropologist, Mr. Walter Baldwin Spencer, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Biology in the University of Melbourne, himself a Manchester man.

Lord Morley, in his address, after acknowledging the kind expressions which had been used of him, said that the time had come to him, if he was not too bold in assuming that he had the choice, when a man cared far more for being liked than for being admired. He continued:—

It has been a long tradition [redacted] the old English universities to [redacted] their Chancellor men associated [redacted] nsible public service and re[redacted] duty. Oxford has been esp[redacted] In her list she had two [redacted] ous in national history [redacted] well and the Duke of Wellin[redacted] fear the first of the pair wa[redacted] everse of free choice. And the[redacted] in recalling that the present C[redacted] ncellor, who accepted our honorary d[redacted] n the day of my installation, stands in [redacted] front rank of Parliamentary orators, and has held with high distinction one of the most exalted posts in the administrative service of the Crown. I have only had two predecessors in this chair, the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Spencer, and I make bold to say that you could have found no two public men of their time—I care not how plain or how exalted their station—not even Cobden and Bright, whose standard of civil duty was higher, more single-minded, more unselfish, nor with an ampler share of those sterling qualities denoted by our brave Lancashire word "jannock."

I know few more gratifying signs in public and practical life than the readiness and generosity with which municipal bodies and wealthy merchants and manufacturers all over England have thrown themselves into the erection and maintenance of universities and collegiate institutions. The names of merchant princes, so to call them, who have given indispensable material aid and zealous social support to your University are well known to you. This afternoon it is my duty formally to open more extensive and convenient quarters for the Christie Library. To ascribe the wonderful growth and development of the University to outside munificence and energy, as if that were all, would be to do a great injustice to the devotion, skill, and perseverance with which a long series of distinguished teachers in every walk of knowledge have spread the light, kindled and satisfied love of knowledge, and raised Manchester to its eminence among the younger universities. The teachers are the soul of a college.

CHRISTIE AND WHITWORTH.

I like to think of the joint share of men like Christie on the one hand and Sir Joseph Whitworth on the other in rearing this great fabric in which Manchester has such good reason to pride herself. In this place at least you have specially good reason to note that the bookman and the mechanical inventor were alike in their splendid public spirit. Christie must certainly have well known what Bacon wrote to a famous scholar of the 16th century. Let me quote it to you, "To write at one's ease," Bacon said to Casaubon, "what other people may read at their ease comes to little. What I want is the wholesome and well-bottomed contemplations that bring a better order into actual life and men's business, with all the turmoil of it." Of course I am talking of grave prose, for I count those critics not wrong who say that Goldsmith with his Vicar does more for what is best and kindest in human nature than 100 preachers and 100 sermons. Christie was a Baconian. He was a man of business and affairs. His public interests were wide and they were incessant. Yet Christie was overflowing with the spirit of the working scholar. He thought nothing of taking a journey from Manchester to Toulouse to verify a reference, or to Lyons to acquire a new fact in the history of 16th century printing. He brought, and all scholars worthy of the name bring, to the acquisition of book-learning the self-same qualities as the inventive mind of Sir Joseph Whitworth, his friend and your benefactor, brought with such wonderful results to the planes and rifle barrels and all the rest of his devices of mechanical construction—the same habits of inexorable accuracy, relentless painstaking, close and fixed attention, which, along with good memory and devoted concentration of faculties, are the making of an effective man.

LIBRARIES.

Of all provincial cities Manchester is the most amply provided with libraries. You have the Chetham Library, delightfully housed in its old buildings, and one of the first libraries, in the kingdom to be thrown open to the public. You have the Rylands Library which is I think beyond dispute the first library in England after the British Museum in London, the Bodleian at Oxford, and the University Library at Cambridge. Your city may well be proud of a collection so rich in rare literary treasures, so beautifully housed, so amply endowed, and so actively managed. Then you have in this University the Christie Library, which we are to-day extending. It may well be a matter of one of the best sorts of local pride that you in Manchester possess facility of access to literary treasure almost equal to such facility in the metropolis on the Thames. You have not the spires and grey towers and enchanted gardens of Oxford and Cambridge. Nobody, is more alive to these glories than I am. But may I say, without offence to more antique places, that you in Lancashire have something to make up. You have an atmosphere of mother-wit—a very keen and active mother-wit—and mother-wit is rather bracing compensation for the magic of venerable association.

DIFFERENT SORTS OF READERS.

So much for your libraries. How many species are there of the genus reader? Perhaps a short half-dozen.

There is the professional reader, who either seeks fresh knowledge and the fruits of fresh research; or else, at the lower end of the scale, seeks in old books to find material for the rather mechanical manufacture of new ones. Then there is the student arming himself for his coming duel with the examiner. There is the listless, idle reader, who takes a book as a pleasant and respectable sedative, like the smoking of tobacco. Then there are those—I hope the most numerous—who read, if you go to the root of them, on the principle, as it has been put, that your own mind is theatre enough for yourself—who read because books stimulate curiosity, feed, multiply, and enlarge the whole range and compass of your interests, and raise a man or a woman to a high level in the general cultivation of their age. The necessities of geography, for instance, are more and more pressing. It is one of the most remarkable features of our day. Six months ago who of us ever hard of Kikuyu? Not I for one. Yet who knows that this remote spot of most cacophonous name will not take a place in ecclesiastical history as notable as the Synod of Dort, the Westminster Assembly, or the very Council of Trent itself?

UNLEARNING AND THINKING.

A great library is a warning, a lesson, a rebuke, to the unlucky people whose minds are constitutionally unable ever to hold more than one idea at a time. It is, or ought to be, a check on the frightful impulse to rush to take angry sides at five minutes' notice on every question, no matter how complex or how delicate, that rises in the morning paper. It is a place for learning; but, believe me, it is also a grand place for unlearning and sages have wisely said that our difficulty in life lies less in learning than in unlearning.

One more point. The mere presence of one of these great collections of books, scrolls, manuscripts, seems in itself to give new and almost overpowering significance to them. It was Lord Action who said that the gifts of historical thinking were better than historical learning, and I cannot have been wrong when I said that the very sight of one of these vast and ordered arrays, in all departments, tongues, and times—of the history of civilized Governments, the growth of faiths and institutions, the diverse types of great civil and ecclesiastical governors, the diverse interests of State—is not in itself a powerful stimulus to the ardent scholar. It amazes, excites, overwhelms, like youth's first vision of the waters of the sea. But this is no opportunity for trying to take you on an academic voyage. So with my cordial thanks and much refreshed by so agreeable a visit, I will find my way back to Bacon's "wholesome and well-bottomed contemplations" en Navy Estimates.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

BORLSCH SOUP.

CASSOLOTTES OF FISH.

BEEF FILLETS A L'ANANA.

RABBIT EN TERRINE.

CHEESE MERINGUES.

ALGERIAN MACARONADE.

Beetroots, As. 4. Fish, As. 6. Beef, As. 8. Rabbit, As. 14. Eggs, As. 6. Potatoes, As. 2. Vegetable, As. 5. Odds, and Ends, As. 6. Total Rs. 3-3-0.

BORLSCH SOUP.

The stock is made by simmering three or four peeled and choppde beetrrots, till all the juice is extracted; strain from the vegetable and flavour it to taste adding at the last cream, undiluted Ideal Milk or the yolk of an egg or two. Some people like it thickened but it is very nice without the thickening.

CASSOLOTTES OF FISH.

Pound up the fish and with a panada form it into a well flavoured mixture which may be set on ice in little cutlet moulds. Remove them, lay them, in a dish and cover them with an aspic flavoured and coloured with tomato. When set cut them out with a hot knife with the aspic attached and serve them with a mayonnaise made of cream or Ideal Milk instead of oil, mixed with tomato pulp and flavoured to taste. Salad of any kind may be served with these.

BEEF FILLETS A L'ANANA.

Cut the beef into neat, small sized, fillets and marinade them in a mixture of oil, chilli vinegar, tobasco sauce and a drop of onion juice, for several hours. Grill these carefully over a clear fire and set each fillet on a round of fresh or preserved pine apple soaked in sherry and a little chilli vinegar added, the drained. Fried croutes may be served with this, or still better snow potatoes.

RABBIT EN TERRINE.

Cut the rabbit or hare into pieces and lightly saute, it in seasoned butter till a faint brown. Set them in a casserole with slices of bacon, a tin of white mushrooms and two or three blanched onions, each stuck with one clove, adding a wineglassful of stock. Close the casserole and set it in a very moderate oven for an hour and a half; add any flavouring indicated and serve in the casserole.

CHEESE MERINGUES.

Whip up the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth and gradually add as much finely grated cheese as you can, with flavouring to taste. Soak some pieces of bread in seasoned cream or undiluted Ideal Milk, and pile this on top garnishing with grated cheese and tiny rings of green chilli

ALGERIAN MACARONADE.

Stew sufficient stoned dates in claret and lay them when cold in a glass dish with layers of macaroons in between. Make a good custard and flavour it with liqueur if liked and pour over this; add at the last some whipped cream.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS

BROWNELL.—15 Alton Road, Oxton, Birkenhead, the wife of C. N. Brownell, of a daughter.
HARRISON.—Feb 9th, at Allen Bank, Simla, the wife of Major A. H. P. Harrison, 23rd Punjabis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SAYER—SAVAGE-NEWELL—At the St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, on the 24th February, 1914, by the Revd. C. D. T. Mason, Arthur Walter Sayer, to Mrs. Agnes Savage-Newell, wife of the late Lt. J. E. Savage-Newell of the Indian Ordance Department.

DEATHS.

McCORMACK.—Feb. 17th at Panchgani, Ellen, widow of the late Henry Hugh McCormack, aged 65 years.
ROSS—Feb. 8th at Adyar, Madras, Hew Ramsay Ross, son of H. R. Ross, Esq., of Greenock, N.B. aged 24.
SETHNA—Feb. 23rd Bai Sherrinbai, wife of Mr. Rustomji Tehmulji Sethna, Head Cashier Hongkong and Shanghai, Bank, sister of Excise Inspector Mr. Jehangir Ardeshir Kohiar.
YESUDIAN—Feb. 9th, at the residence of her eldest son, S. Symonds Yesudian, Overseer, Emigration Depot., Thattaparai, Tinnevelly District, Rachael Ammal, the widow of the late Rev. S. G. Yesudian, Superintending Missionary, S.P.G., Puthiamputhur, aged 68 years.
WADIA.—Bai Cooverbai J. Wadia, funeral this evening at 3 p.m. at her residence at Nesbit Road, Mazagon.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday. Feb. 26. 1914,

THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

The Islington Commission held its last sitting on Monday, its enquiries having covered the wide area of practically the whole of the public services, and all that is now left for it to do is to formulate its proposals in its Report to the Secretary of State. Whatever opinions may have been formed by the Commissioners on the serious state of affairs in the various Services disclosed in the examination of the numerous representative witnesses, the public, at any rate, are in no doubt as to the necessity of radical changes in the constitution of most of the great departments. Beginning with the Indian Civil Service, it has been seen that, down to the smallest department, Europeans have been systematically favoured as regards work, pay and status at the expense of equally able and qualified Indians. Even with special privileges, to which the vast majority of the recipients are not in justice entitled the European officer generally is not satisfied, and he complains of more work, loss of prospects, and other unsatisfactory conditions all round. Most of these grievances the majority of witnesses have, moreover, appeared to attribute mainly to the increasing pressure on the Services by Indian entrants and aspirants. The principal departments he would reserve, as hitherto, for Europeans, though with the changing conditions of the times he would not place obstacles to the entry of a small Indian element, chiefly on the general ground of maintaining British characteristics in the superior Services. Some officers, again, have gone as far as to insist on race as a disqualification and have openly asserted that the Indian is intellectually less able, in efficiency less strong, and in moral fibre less dependable, than the European. Statements of this kind are easily made, but not easily proved, and the Commission, we trust, will take such unverified opinions with the caution that is necessary. While the European, on the one hand, has been assertive, and in some instances even aggressive, the Indian, on the other, has repeated with painful reiteration the old, old story of having been relegated to the limbo of official neglect and indifference. In our opinion the whole system of differential rules and pay for men of equal qualifications doing the same work is radically wrong, and an opportunity is now given to the Commission so to alter it that all, Europeans and Indians, may have an equal chance and fair play in all the Services. It might be desirable, we admit, to emphasise the superior value of a training in England for some of the Services, but we do not think the majority of educated Indians would object to the condition of a few years' study there, provided the rest of their countrymen who, for financial or other reasons, were unable to accept it, were not penalised for this sole reason. With this view, the rules of transfer and promotion from the Provincial to the Imperial branches should, we suggest, be made more elastic, if it is desired to retain the water-tight compartments which have evoked so much discontent among a large body of valuable public servants. These are some of the changes that would be welcomed; and once they are carried out, the working out of minor details ought not, we imagine, to present much practical difficulty.

With regard to Monday's evidence in respect of the Public Works Department, it was of the usual kind. The two Imperial officers, who were examined, maintained it was necessary to retain the Imperial and Provincial Branches, and one of them urged that the present rule of 10 per cent. in the case of Indians recruited in England should not be increased; while Mr. Sharpe, who spoke for the Provincial Service and apparently has the courage of his convictions, boldly said that a Roorkee graduate was just as capable as an English officer, and was in fact more efficient in that he understood his subordinates better; and that he would rather work under an Indian or a domiciled European superior, because such an officer would have a better understanding of affairs, and be a better guide. He further maintained it was necessary for the Government of the country that men,—he did not differentiate between Indians and Europeans,—should be appointed locally in greater numbers. Mr. Sharpe is one of the ablest officers of the Provincial Service, having done, we believe, very good work in Burma before coming to the Central Provinces. We do not know much of the kind of training to be obtained at present at Roorkee, but if it is anything like that which in its earlier years produced such *alumni* as Sir William Garstin, Sir William Willcocks, Mr. A. R. Colquhuon, Mr. Holt Hollett, to name only a few, the College offers good reason for satisfaction.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT SCANDAL.

The numerous letters of complaint which we continue to receive from various correspondents as to the state of affairs prevailing in the Small Causes Court of Bombay compel us once more to draw attention to a scandal, in the presence of which Government has up to the present, remained singularly unmoved. When the courts were removed in an emergency, and after considerable and unnecessary delay, to the present temporary place of accomodation it was given to understand that the arrangement was of a purely temporary character. It was agreed on all sides that the present accomodation was not only insufficient but most inconvenient, the small space allotted on the second floor of the old General Post Office being totally inadequate for the accomodation of five courts, the offices of the Registrar and the library, to say nothing of the pleader's clerks, chaprassis, peons, etc., and the public in waiting, consisting of 700 to 800 suitors daily and their witnesses. These unfortunate people are every day huddled together in the most disgraceful way, with sitting accomodation for about one-twentieth of their number, or less, and standing room for none. The condition of affairs thus created is almost indescribable. People who have business in the courts arrive at their doors after negotiating two long narrow flights of stairs, during which they have to put up with no small amount of hustling, to find if they come at the busiest time of the day, that entry to the court they may be seeking can only be attained by a process in the nature of a general scuffle and scramble, which they are lucky to escape without sustaining some personal injury and which is comparable to the struggle to get in at the early door of a popular circus. All this takes place too, in an atmasphere vitiated by the assemblage of a crowd of people in a place that is as ill-ventilated as it is ill lighted; and the unhappy suitor, after passing through this experience, finds hiself jammed in a crowded court where he would be singularly lucky to find a seat, and is continually jostled and pushed about by the moving throng. One correspondent, who writes to us, estimates that it takes at least from three to five minutes, on an average, for the suitor or witness whose name has been called during a busy time of the day, to fight his way into court, and draws a piteous picture of the experience that ladies attending the court have had to go through. All this has been bad enough in the cold weather. Now that the warm days are commencing the state of the courts is not likely to improve.

There are two reasons for drawing special attention to the matter at the present moment. First, the hope that a protest will hasten the completion of the temporary structure, the erection of which has been commenced but is not likely to be finished before the end of April; second, to impress upon the Government the necessity of arranging some further accommodation in the building now in use. We have before now pointed out that a spacious hall on the first floor is at present practically unused. Surely it is not too much to ask that this should be lent also to the Small Causes Courts in order that they may be divided up, and something approaching a sufficiency of room provided. The importance of the Small Causes Court and the convenience of professional men and the public should be a matter of greater consideration than the accommodation of a few clerks of the Telegraph Department, who are apparently the only users of the second floor of the old Post Office. Nobody who pays a visit to the courts can fail to be impressed by the scandal of huddling the whole five of them, together with the Registrar's offices, etc., on the top floor of a building of which another floor might, without any inconvenience to anybody, be given up to them. The Government makes a very large revenue from small causes, and its indifference to the needs and convenience of those who provide this revenue is little short of monstrous. We trust that the present scandalous condition of affairs will be promptly ameliorated by the accommodation of some of the courts on the first floor of the present building, and that the erection of the new temporary structure will be carried on with all possible speed.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON'S CLEMENCY.

We think the public will be considerably astonished at the announcement of the release of Messrs. Clifford and Strachan, the two ex-Directors of the Bank of Burma, who were sentenced to two years' imprisonment for cheating the public by means of a false balance sheet. At the time these two men were convicted it was generally felt that the sentences passed on them erred on the side of clemency. Sir Harvey Adamson has now extended the clemency of the Court by a reduction of the sentences by two-thirds. We should be reluctant to discourage the spirit of clemency either in the case of the Courts or the Executive, but it seems to us that in the present instance the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has made a use of his prerogative which it is difficult to justify. The justice of the conviction and sentences of the men tried in the Bank of Burma case was unanimously endorsed by the press of Burma and India. The conviction was confirmed by a Full Bench and the Privy Council refused the application of the accused for leave to appeal. There were not any extenuating circumstances. The accused were guilty of deliberately publishing a balance sheet, which they knew to be false, with the intention of defrauding the public, and many poor people were victimised, some losing all they possessed through the failure of the Bank. The release therefore, of these two accused after eight months on the ground of clemency is not only without moral justification, but it is likely to cause highly invidious comparisons to be drawn as to the attitude of the Burma Government towards Europeans and Indians in such cases. There are many Burmans in the jails of Burma, serving sentences of much greater length than two years, for frauds far less serious than those of Messrs. Clifford and Strachan,—cases, too, lacking in the painful features of widespread ruin which accompanied the failure of the Bank of Burma. Does Sir Harvey Adamson propose to extend his clemency to any of these? The fact that this is a special case of clemency extended to two Europeans, who least deserve it, cannot but convey a disastrous impression, in addition to which this seems hardly a juncture at which it is desirable to show clemency to fraudulent Bank directors.

DAY BY DAY.

Messrs. Housman and Nevinson.

Both Mr. Laurence Housman and Mr. Henry Nevinson, who, as reported by Reuter to-day, were arrested at the suffragist demonstration in Parliament Square, are well-known in the literary world of London, while Mr. Nevinson, of course, is also well-known as a political writer. Mr. Housman published his first book, "The Writings of William Blake," as early as 1893, and has since been a prolific writer of novels, poems, and children's books. Mr. Nevinson is a famous journalist who has had adventures in almost every capital of Europe, "The Daily Chronicle" first securing him as a special correspondent during the Greeco-Turkish War of 1897. He has followed this up with many notable achievements, among which may be recalled his exposure of the Portuguese slave trade in Angola and the Islands of San Thome and Principe, and his taking of the English Address to the first Russian Duma. He came to India in 1907 as correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian" and wrote "The New Spirit in India," a book which has been widely read and discussed. Mr. Nevinson's writings are possessed of a remarkably trenchant style which, added to his broad views, makes them exceedingly interesting. Last year he wrote his "Essays in Rebellion" and his contributions to the "Nation" are the most brilliant of their kind. In connection with the present incident it is interesting to remember that Mr. Nevinson on one occasion was ejected from a political meeting for protesting against the manner in which some interrupting suffragettes were being treated.

"The Zemindar" Case.

In reference to "The Zemindar" case, which has been brought prominently before the House of Commons by Mr. Morrell's question, it will be remembered that in September last "The Zemindar," whose security of Rs. 2,000 had been previously forfeited under the Press Act, applied to thhe Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, for leave to renew the declaration, upon which a fresh security of Rs. 10,000 was demanded. This excited great indignation among the Moslem community and the editor, Moulvi Zafar Ali Khan, proceeded to England to to lay his case before the British public. While he was in England, however, the whole paper and press were confiscated, He maintains that the writings which caused the Press law to be set in motion against him, are entirely unobjectionable, He recently applied for permission to start a new press after his losses by forfeiture of securities and printing plant of some Rs. 27,000, and this time has been successful, the District Magistrate imposing a security of only Rs. 2,000.

The Housing Problem.

With a view to lead Bombay people to study the history of successful housing movements in other countries and to supply them with accurate statistics showing how conditions in Bombay compare with conditions in other countries, Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Improvement Trust, Bombay, is organising a series of short popular lectures on subjects connected with housing by way of sounding public opinion, and ascertaining from the discussions on the lectures what the needs of the people are and whether it is practicable to form a Co-operative Housing Association in Bombay. Two of the earlier lectures will be based on (1) a paper on "Co-operative Housing," which was read at the last conference of Co-operative Credit Societies by Rao Saheb S. S. Talmaki, and (2) a plan of the congested area of Bombay with census statistics to show changes in the population since 1891. The first lecture will be delivered by Rao Saheb S. S. Talmaki at the Prarthana Samaj Hall on Saturday next at 6-15 p.m. In this connection, Mr. Orr has addressed a letter to the President of the Municipal Corporation, enclosing therewith copies of Mr. Talmaki's paper and adding that, if those interested in this important subject would let him know of any points in the document which seemed to them to require elucidation, he would try to arrange that the desired information should be given by the lecturer, who is the Chairman of a Co-operative Credit Society in Bombay.

The New Dewan of Cochin.

Mr. Joseph William Bhore, B.A., I.C.S., who has just been appointed Dewan of the Cochin State in succession to Mr. A. R. Bannerjee, is an Indian Civilian who, as his surname indicates, belongs to the Bombay Presidency, being a member of the Indian Christian community of Mahratta origin. Mr. Bhore entered the Indian Civil Service towards the close of 1902. During the last five years he has been mostly in the Ganjam District of the Madras Presidency and was acting as the Divisional Officer of Chicacole at the time of his new appointment. From all reports, Mr. Bhore has earned for himself great popularity with the people of the district under his charge. Mr. Bhore acted with credit in the Madras Secretariat under Sir William Meyer, the present Finance Minister. He earned the gratitude of the people at the time of the Krishna floods and he showed his judicial independence in questioning the security proceedings against Appamna Patnaik of Parlakimidi during the troublous days of Swadeshism and deportations. Mr. Bhore is said to be a keen sportsman also. In Mrs. Bhore, too, Cochin ladies, we are told, will find a very sympathetic and genial personality. Her good work as lady doctor, when she was attached to the Zenana Mission, is remembered with feelings of affection by all who came in contact with her.

An Extraordinary Argument.

"The Jennerian," a journal for the promotion of Vaccination publishes the following extraordinary comment on the opposition to vaccination in India.

There is reason to believe that the majority of Indians who are anti-vaccinators are merely so because it affords a way of being 'anti-government.' If the Indian Government happened to take their view and was itself opposed to vaccination, doubtless many of those who are now denouncing vaccination would be hurling anathemas at the Government and saying that the Government was trying to kill off the Indians by promoting the spread of smallpox.

This class of argument,—if it can be called so,—is not likely to be very helpful to the cause of vaccination. It is on the same level as that of the doctor who once said that opposition to vaccination was only kept alive by the fact that some of the anti-vaccination societies had paid secretaries.

Rangoon River Training.

The Rangoon River Training Works, the inauguration ceremony of which took place on the 17th instant, is one of the largest engineering projects ever undertaken in the East, and one of the most difficult. A brief history of the project will be of interest. For several decades the erosion of the Rangoon river had been going on, Rangoon's very existence as a port being threatened. Several schemes were from time to time prepared for bringing the river into train, but it was not until the close of 1903 that, to quote the words of Sir Harvey Adamson, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, who opened the works, an engineer was found in Mr. G. C. Buchanan, Chairman of the Port Trust of Rangoon, who was bold enough to prepare a definite project to force the river back to its former course by means of a training wall 2 miles long, and from 1903 to 1907 the time was occupied in preparing detailed surveys and plans and discussing the question with various experts on river control who, although differing in opinion as to the method of executing the work, were unanimous in stating that unless the erosion of the right bank were stopped the permanent diversion of the deep water channel from Rangoon to the opposite side of the river was only a matter of time, and the problem would be changed from training the river to making a new port elsewhere. At the end of 1907 matters were so far advanced that the building of a wall was decided upon and the sanction of Government was obtained to the purchase of a dredger, to the opening out of stone quarries, and the commencement of preliminary works, but it was not until two years later that the whole scheme was sanctioned and work on the construction of the wall actually began. The project was novel in its inception and magnitude, but as no alternative presented itself the Port Commissioners took the view that it was their duty to face the work and the accompanying great expense.

Mr. G. C. Buchanan, C.I.E.

Mr. Buchanan's project has cost £920,000. When he first went to Rangoon the revenue of the Port was considerably smaller than it is now. Year by year there have been big improvements; year by year, the shipping and trade of the Port has increased by leaps and bounds. Facilities for discharging and loading, modern godowns and the latest improvements in all departments of the Port have been carried out under Mr. Buchanan's supervision and, as a result, the annual revenue of the Port exceeds £300,000. It is indeed a great triumph for Mr. Buchanan's administration of the Port. The whole undertaking, the principal feature of which is its daring originality, is his, from conception and design to construction. Mr. Buchanan was born on April 20th, 1865, and was educated for the profession of a Civil Engineer on harbour, dock, and river works on the River Tyne, Northumberland, from 1882 to 1886. After working on various projects in Venezuela, Canada, and Spain, he became Chief Engineer of the Dundee Harbour and River Tay, Scotland, from 1896 to 1901. In 1901 he was selected as Chairman and Chief Engineer, Rangoon Port Commission. During his thirteen years' stay in Rangoon, he has led a very busy life and his work speaks for itself. We are indebted for these interesting details to the "Rangoon Times" Supplement issued on the 17th instant. The Supplement is unusually interesting, besides being profusely illustrated.

Englishmen and Indians.

A correspondent in "The Commonweal" of the 20th instant attributes the not very satisfactory relations between Englishmen and Indians in this country to the mistake which is committed in England in not teaching in schools and colleges the supreme importance of India to England. He asks:—

Do the public schools in England, Eton and Harrow, Rugby and Winchester, teach their boys anything about Indian home life? Is Tod's Rajasthan read? Is Rama, the ideal King and son, brother and master, husband and friend, held up there as a pattern? Do the boys know anything of Bhishma and Vidura, Kripa and Drona? Of Vibhishana and Sugriva, Hanuman and Lakshmana? Or again of the galaxy of Indian womanhood led by Savitri, Sita, Rukmini, Draupadi, Damayanti, Chandramati, Shakuntala, Padmini, Sultana Rezia, the Rani of Jhansi? Do the young men in the Oxford and Cambridge, Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities learn about the army of India's great spiritual leaders like the expounders of the six Darshanas, Buddha, and the founders of the Dwaita-Advaita-Vishishtadwaita philosophies, or about the Alwars and Nayanmars, the greatest Tamil Saints of India, and Chaitanya and Nanak of Northern India? Last, but not the least important, does any educated European, not being a Theosophist or a Vedantin or a sympathetic sojourner, honestly hold Shri Krishna, the Divine Child, in a hundredth part of the reverence felt by the educated Indian in presence of the Madonna with the Child?

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

OPERATIONS OF E PRESS ACT.

THE NEGATIVE IMPOSITION.

A "HOPELESS TASK.

FORFEITURE OF "ZEMINDAR"

RIGHT OF APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 24.

Mr. Morrell asked questions with reference to the right of appeal to Civil Courts under the Press Act and quoted the Chief Justice of Bengal as saying that the task imposed on the applicant to the Courts, who must show that his pamphlet did not contain words falling within all the comprehensive provisions of the Act, was almost a hopeless one.

Mr. Roberts said that Mr. Morrell was extending to all action taken under the Act certain remarks regarding the action taken under section 12.

Lord Crewe, after a careful consideration of the recent debate in the Viceroy's Council, held that the powers of appeal provided by the Act might suffice to supply a remedy against arbitrary administration of the Act.

Mr. Morrell asked whether Lord Crewe would direct further enquiry into the forfeiture of the Lahore daily paper, "Zemindar." Mr. Roberts replied that Lord Crewe had seen the articles which had led to the forfeiture of the paper. The editor was entitled to appeal to the High Court. Lord Crewe would await the result of any such action before considering the matter further.

UNIVERSITY FOR BURMA.

SCHEME UNDER DISCUSSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 24.

Mr. Charles Roberts, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to Sir John Jardine, said that the Government of Burma's university scheme was now being discussed between that Government and the Government of India.

TRAGIC DEATH OF ENGLISH ALPINIST

OVERWHELMED BY AVALANCHE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WELLINGTON, Feb. 25.

The English Alpinist, Mr. King, and two guides are believed to have been overwhelmed by an avalanche while ascending Mount Cook.

BRITISH OLYMPIC COUNCIL.

FURTHER APPEAL FOR £40,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON ,Feb. 25.

The Committee of the British Olympic Council has decided to make further appeal for £40,000 in order that Great Britain may be adequately represented at Olympic Games in Berlin.

AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND DRUBS BELGIUM TO THE TUNE OF 9 GOALS TO 1.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 24.

In the Amateur International Association Football match of Brussels to-day England defeated Belgium by 9 goals to one.

LORD MINTO'S HEALTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 24.

Lord Minto is slightly weaker.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PORT SAID, Feb. 25.

The P. and O. s.s. Macedonia to-day shipped £4,00,000 gold for India

SUFFRAGETTE DEMONSTRATION.

SERIOUS SCUFFLES WITH POLICE.

ARREST OF MESSRS. NEVINSON AND HOUSMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.

The non-militant suffragists, having been persistently refused an interview by Mr. Asquith on the subject of forcible feeding, went to Downing Street yesterday morning and then held a demonstration in Parliament Square. They were dispersed by the police after serious scuffles had taken place. Six were arrested, including Mr. Laurence Housman, Mr. Henry Nevinson and Mrs. Thomas, wife of the Cardiff coal magnate.

FEDERAL ANARCHY IN MEXICO.

BELATED ORDER FOR RELEASE OF AN AMERICAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LAREDO, (Texas), Feb. 25.

The Federal commander at Piedras Negras ordered the release of the American named Vergara, as the result of the representations by the American authorities but it was impossible to carry out the order as Vergera had been hanged in the morning. After he had been captured, Vergara had complained that his horses had been stolen by the Federals.

THE COURT-MARTIAL INCIDENT

TWO ENGLISHMEN IN SEARCH-PARTY FOUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
EL PASO, Feb. 25.

Mr. Lawrence, one of the Englishmen who went to search for the late Mr. Benton, has been found in California. It is believed that his companion, Mr. Curtis, is also safe in the United States. There is no trace of Mr. Compton, another Englishman, for whom the American authorities are also looking.

VILLA REFUSES TO DELIVER UP THE BODY.

General Villa has refused to deliver up the late Mr. Benton's body out of respect for the dead. He says that he will not allow the sacrilege involved in its removal. The United States Consul at Chihuahua reports that General Villa is prepared to allow the relatives of the deceased and the American representatives to visit the cemetery to view the body, but that he insists that it must be interred. The visit could be arranged at midnight.

Foreigners in Mexico City continue to perfect their plans for their protection. The British, Germans and Japanese all have men there. The Japanese are described simply as persons engaged in business.

NEW YORK POLICE SCANDAL.

NEW TRIAL OF POLICE OFFICER ORDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ALBANY, Feb. 25.

The New York State Court of Appeals has granted a new trial to the ex-Lieutenant of Police, Becker, who was convicted of murdering a gamester named Rosenthal in July, 1912. The convictions of four gunmen who were acctual perpetrators of the crime, are confirmed.

TEST MOBILISATION OF THIRD FLEET.

NO GRAND MANŒUVRES THIS YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 24.

At question-time in the House of Commons to-day Mr. Churchill announced that it had been decided to substitute this year a test mobilisation of the Third Fleet instead of the grand manœuvres.

TREMENDOUS GALE ROUND GIBRALTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
GIBRALTAR, Feb. 25.

A tremendous gale continues and the liners are arriving late.

END OF MEAT STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, Feb. 25.

The butchers have accepted the masters' offer and trouble in the industry is ended.

ARRIVAL OF DEPORTEES.

"A CHILDISH COMEDY."

HUMOROUS REFERENCES IN THE PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 24.

The deportees were cheered on boarding the train for London. They arrived at Cannon Street station by a special train, avoiding the pressmen and the photographers.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The heading "They didn't want to do it" typifies the spirit in which the arrival of the deportees is treated by the press which publishes columns of humorous description of what the Liberal organ the "Daily Chronicle" calls a farce.

In an editorial article the "Daily Chronicle" says that the rush of the leading members of the Labour party in undisguished rivalry to secure the lions was not very dignified. The heroics of the deportees and their ultimate climbing down, says the journal, would make anybody laugh.

The "Daily Express" says:—"Hero-worship which was intended to cordle blood and excite passion. has been disolved into laughter."

The "Daily Graphic" declares that the deportees have not improved their reputation by yesterday's childish comedy. but that, nevertheless, the serious issues raised by the deportations must not be lost sight of.

The "Morning Post" says:—"We should be glad to join in universal mirth if we could only see the joke. We are old-fashioned enough to believe than British subjects are entiled to a trial before punishment. The protest is vain."

Poutsma in the course of an interview, declared that he was arrested and deported because he would have won General Smut's seat in Pretoria at the next election.

BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

MOHAMMERAH-KHORAMABAD LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.

Replying to a question from Colonel Yate, Sir Edward Grey said that there was no reason to believe that the Persian Government would not readily admit the claim for the prolongation of the option concerning the Mohammerah-Khoramabad Railway, surveys of which had been delayed by disturbances in Luristan.

In reply to Mr. Morrell Sir Edward Grey declared that according to the latest information the Russian troops in Northern Persia numbered 14,200, showing a reduction of 3,000 since July 8th, last year. Orders had also been issued for the withdrawal of the bulk of the troops from Kazvin.

OPENING OF INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY.

INTERESTING SPEECHES AT INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MANDAPAM, Feb. 24.

The formal inauguration of the Indo-Ceylon connection took place this morning with considerable ceremony. Their Excellencies the Governors of Madras, Ceylon and Pondicherry, the Rajas of Puddukotta and Ramnad and other notabilities, European and Indian, attended.

In the course of his address Mr. Priestley, Managing Director of the South Indian Railway Company, gave a succint account of the origin of the development and the completion of the huge project. He referred to the mythological fact of the building of Adam's bridge by Rama's army of apes. In conclusion he thanked the Governors of Ceylon and Madras for their presence on this historic occasion and requested the latter to declare the railway open.

The Governor, replying, congratulated the South Indian Railway Company on their splendid achievement and feelingly referred to the absence on this occasion of Sir Henry Kimber, Director of the Company. He referred to the sympathetic support which the project has received from successive Governors of Ceylon.

At 11-30 the S. I. R. Company gave a ceremonial breakfast at which upwards of 200 guests were present. At the conclusion of the breakfast, after a loyal toast, Mr. Priestley proposed the health of the Governors to which Their Excellencies made suitable replies individually. The Governor of Pondicherry also made an impressive speech in French.

Later in the afternoon the opening of the Pamban Viaduct took place in the presence of the three Governors, after which they bade farewell to each other.

SOMALILAND DISASTER.

DEBATE IN COMMONS

CAMEL CORPS TO BE STRENGTHENED.

FRESH EXPEDITION—"A COSTLY FOLLY"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the House of Commons yesterday evening during the debate on the supplementary estimates for Somaliland, Mr. James Parker criticised the withdrawal of troops from the interior. He admitted that the late Commandant Corfield had exceeded his instructions but he denounced the despatch of Mr. Harcourt's "ungenerous, cold-blooded and unhappy minute" to the Commissioner with regard to Commandant Corfield before the whole facts were known.

Mr. Harcourt warmly defended his despatch and said it was impossible to withhold the censure in justice to other gallant and efficient men. He denied that Commandant Corfield had any discretionary powers whatever. He explained that the object of the Camel Corps was to maintain order among the friendlies and not to protect them.

TWO INTERIOR STATIONS TO BE OCCUPIED.

As regards the present position he said a small Dervish outpost was cutting off the friendlies from the Ain valley which was essential for grazing in the dry season.

The friendlies required moral and material support to prevent them making terms with the Mullah. The occupation of the interior was not desirable and an expedition would be a costly folly. "We intended simply to occupy Burao as the basis for camel corps which would enable the friendlies to graze in the Ain valley. Also we intended to occupy Sheikh which might serve as a sanatorium for Somaliland and Aden."

INCREASE IN CAMEL CORPS.

The estimates for 1914-15 provide for a further increase in the camel corps to 450 or 500. The Indian contingent will be increased from 200 to 400 regulars. The latter number about 400 now, but this body includes the emergency draft from Aden. One hundred will be stationed at Sheikh and 150 at Burao. Apart from the initial cost the recurring cost of these permanent forces will be £58,800 when all the men are on the spot. Mr. Harcourt thought it desirable and necessary that there should be no change of policy."

"WAITING FOR DEAD MEN'S SHOES."

General Sir William Manning's instructions were only to carry out the evacuation if the friendlies were in a position to hold out against the Mullah. It was really waiting for dead men's shoes, for the Mullah was old and there was no possible or probable successor. He confidently commended the present proposals as sufficient for the present needs.

PROTEST AGAINST REVERSION OF POLICY.

Several members of the House of Commons vigorously defended Command-Corfield's action. Mr. Dillon protested against the Government wholly reversing its previous policy.

The motion for the reduction of vote was rejected by 295 to 170.

LAWLESSNESS ON FRONTIER.

SAFE RETURN OF PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 24.

The troops returned last night in safety to Rustum after destroying certain villages, killing a few Bunerwals and capturing ten prisoners, some cattle and a few rifles. There was very little resistance or following up of our troops on retirement and no casualties on our side. The troops did excellently under rather trying weather conditions.

CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

The Governor of Bengal yesterday laid the foundation-stone of the new school for Tropical Medicine in Calcutta in the presence of a large gathering including Sir Pardey Lukis and Colonel Harris. A cordial telegram of sympathy from the Viceroy was read.

INDIAN COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

REPEAL OF £3 TAX.

DIVIDED OPINION AMONG SENATORS AND AN ASSEMBLY MEMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CAPETOWN, Feb. 24.

Before the Commission to enquire into the grievances of the Indians to-day, Mr. Meyler, a member of the House of Assembly, and Senators Churchill, Winter and Johnstone, gave evidence in connection with the £3 tax. Messrs. Meyler and Churchill favoured the repeal of the tax, but Messrs. Winter and Johnstone its retention.

INDIAN FINANCE COMMISSION REPORT SINGED.

HAS ABSENCE OF MEMBERS AFFECTED ITS VALUE?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 24.

The Finance Commission's report was signed to-day. Reuter learns that the statements appearing in the Indian press that the absence of several members from the meetings of the Commission has detracted from or interfered with the value of the report are altogether unfounded.

Sir Ernest Cable who was said to have left for India at the end of December has been in England throughout the sittings and is still here.

The only member who was not present at the meetings at which important questions were settled was Sir Robert Chalmers, Governor of Ceylon, who has been kept closely in touch with the progress of the discussions and has contributed in important ways to the form and matter of the Commission's recommendations.

MR. B. L. GUPTA, C. S. I.

INVESTITURE AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

(From a Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

At an evening party following a dinner at Government House last night Mr. B. L. Gupta, was invested with the C. S. I. by His Excellency the Governor, who in presenting the badge said that the Viceroy had wired his warmest congratulations. Lord Carmichael, referred to Mr. Gupta's honourable and distinguished career in the Civil Service and to his services as Dewan of Baroda where he displayed the same vigor and ability.

RELIGIOUS CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS.

ELECTION OF NON-OFFICIALS FOR CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 25.

In connection with the conference on religious charitable endowments the following non-officials have been selected:—Bengal: Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu and Nawab Ali Choudhuri; Madras: Mr. Govinda Raghava Iyer and Mr. Rama Swami Chetty; United Provinces: Rai Bahadur Sri Ram and Nawab Abdul Majid; Burma: Mr. Maung Mye.

Replies from the Governments of Bombay, Bihar and the Punjab have not yet been received.

VICEREGAL LODGE ITEMS

(From Our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Feb. 25.

Sir Syed Ali Imam, Sir Reginald and Lady Craddock Major-General Brunker and Lieutenant-Colonel Watson dined at the Viceregal Lodge last night.

Lady Jenkins left Viceregal Lodge this morning and Count Costa De Beauregard and Captain Forrester leave this evening.

OUTRAGE AT KOLHAPUR.

ROYAL STATUES SMEARED WITH TAR.

It is reported from Kolhapur outrage comes from Kolhapur, that statues of the late King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra have been carred.

The Marathi paper, the *Pragati and* Jinvijaya, published at Kolhapur, says that the statues were besmeared with dammar (coal-tar), the discovery being made on the 14thth. The paper adds that one of the two police guards, who were on duty, has since disappeared.

Police inquiries are being rigorously made. The paper expresses the hope that the perpetrator of the outrage will be brought to book.

HOME RULE BILL

MOTION OF PROPOSALS FOR ALTERATION.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

NOT GOING TO BE BROWBEATEN.

MR. BONAR LAW ON UNIONIST POLICY.

MOTION DEFEATED IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Falle moved that it was imperative in the interests of public peace that the Premier should submit the proposals for the alteration of the Home Rule Bill without delay.

Mr. Asquith said the Government had not changed their opinion in the slightest. The Bill was sound and statesmanlike and provided security for the minority. There was no indication that the electorate was adverse to the Bill and no reason to supplicate for a truce; still less to hoist the white flag. The Government were not abandoning their proposals regarding the Bill or yielding to the menace of physical force.

The Bill would pass its second reading after the end of the financial year before Easter. The Government would explain their proposals then. They were not going to be browbeaten into a course, which would not promote, but would embarrass the prospects of basing the Irish self-government on goodwill.

Mr. Bonar Law said that Mr. Asquith was drifting and trifling with his duty. The Unionists would use every means to prevent the Government from committing a great crime. The Government could go to the country or exclude Ulster. Ulster would regard any other proposal as a declaration of war. Mr. Asquith thus held in his hands the issue of peace or war. The sooner the decision was known the better.

The motion was defeated by 311 to 238.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

CONTROL OF MILK TRADE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy presiding.

The Commission stated that in response to an invitation by advertisement of tenders for the supply of clothing to the Municipal Hospitals, etc., during 1914-15, three tenders had been received. As the tender of Messrs. Hassanalli Adamji and Co. was the lowest of the three tenders received for the supply, he proposed to accept it. He asked for sanction to a contract being entered into with the firm for the supply at a total cost of Rs. 7,697-5-0.

The sanction asked for was granted.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that he had sanctioned a special staff for one year in the License Department in connection with the work of the issue of licences etc., for the control of milk trade in the city under section 412 A of the Municipal Act as amended by Act VI of 1913, and he requested sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 6,000 from Surplus Cash-Balance to meet the cost.

The letter was forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that the sanction asked for be granted.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. C. H. Walker and others, inviting attention to the "disgraceful" condition of drains in Mahaluxmi Station Road, and stated that the sewage had forced up the cast-iron covers in the road and flowed along the streets and down in a bye-lane, that "two native W. C." in the bye-lane had also overflowed, that Mr. Walker had had four of his children down with chicken-pox and that one of his little girls was recovering from cholera. They trusted that steps would be taken to prevent a recurrence of the nuisance as it had occurred four times and nothing had been done.

The Commission in a letter stated that the nuisance complained of was due to the sewer in the locality being choked. The choke was removed on 29th January 1914, and there was no cause for complaint.

It was resolved to inform the complainants in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

Mr. N. E. Master in a letter alleged that the nuisance caused by the yells of pigs slaughtered at the [illegible] Market at Marine Lines was quite oppressive and that the nuisance was not mitigated as yet, although it was stated in response to previous petitions that [illegible] been taken for having the [illegible] slaughtered elsewhere and for [illegible] Market for sale purposes.

TRADES' ASSOCIATION

FIRST ANNUAL DINNER

MASTER ON BANKING CRISIS.

The first annual dinner of the Bombay Trades' Association was held yesterday at Pyrke's Restaurant, when Sir Charles Armstrong proposed the "success, properity and long career of usefulness" to the Bombay Presidency Trades Association. Mr. H. G. Clarke, in responding to the tosat, said that the gathering marked a new aer in the Association's career.

The first annual dinner of the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association took place last night at Pyrke's Hotel, Bombay. There was a large number of guests present besides the members of the Association. The following had accepted the invitation to dinner:—

Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong (Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce), Hon. Mr. F. L. Sprott, (Chairman, Bombay Port Trust), Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., I.C.S., (Commissioner of Police) Mr. H. B. Clayton. I.C.S., (Municipal Commissioner), Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S., (Collector of Customs), Mr. A. M. Tod (President, Bombay Corporation), Mr. D. Murtrie, I.S.O., (Presidency Postmaster), Mr. H. E. Hart, (Secretary, Port Turst), Mr. R. E. Gregor Pearse (Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce), Mr. H. G. Clark, Master, (Lund and Blockley), Mr. C. B. Robinson and Mr. J. Welch (Messrs. Thomson and Taylor), Mr. A. S. Knowles (Messrs. Samuel Fitze and Co., Ltd.), Mr. F. H. Simkin (F. and C. Osler, Ltd.), Mr. F. F. Gordon, ("Advocate of India"), Mr. R. Simmonds ("Advocate of India"), Mr. J. E. Woolacott ("Bombay Gazette") Messrs. H. G. Hyde and R. E. Clarke (Hoar and Co), Mr. A. S. Smith (Messrs. Leach and Weborny), Messrs. A. Pell and J. Fraser (Kemp and Co., Ltd.), Messrs. C. W. Richardson, R. K. Gillard and T. V. Asquith (Messrs Asquith and Lord, Ltd.), Messrs. A. F. Smith and F. Gosney (H. S. Smith and Co.), Mr. F. W. Hockerday (Treacher and Co., Ltd.), Mr. L. Mongini (Messrs. Mongini Bros.), Mr. W. E. Voller (Bombay Electric Co.), Mr. E. W. Thompson (Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd,). Mr. S. H. Bailey (Badham Pile and Co., Ltd.), Mr. H. S. Walton (Spencer and Co., Ltd.), Mr. J. H. Avery, (J. H. Avery and Co.), Mr. P. H. Reed, (Messrs W. H. Thorns and Co.), Mr. J. D. Jenkins (Philips and Co., Ltd.), Mr. Q. Quintaba (V. Fucile and Co.), Mr. E. A. Parker (Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Ltd.), Mr. W. Linford (Pyrke's Provision Stores), Messrs. F. Power and T. Wilkinson (Marcks and Co., Ltd.), Mr. F. Mitchell (Bourne and Shepherd) Mr. R. D. Hughes (Secretary, Trades Association).

Mr. H. G. Clark, Master of the Association, proposed the toast of H. M. the King, which was loyalty drunk.

SIR CHARLES ARMSTRONG.

Sir Charles Armstrong proposed the "Success, Prosperity, and a long career of usefulnes to the Bombay Presidency Trades Association." This toast, he said, I think has fallen to me because the interests of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce over which I have presided for some years are similar in some respects to those of the Trades Association. They are not identical, but we have a good deal in common and in business matters the Chamber of Commerce is always glad of a different or perhaps to be more correct the particular point of view which the Members of this Association as representing special interests are so very well qualified to put forward.

When I came out to Bombay many years ago—nearly thirty as a matter of fact—there were very few Trade Associations in this City, but during the past ten years several have sprung into existence and amongst them this Association which was formed in the year 1906 and has now a total membership of forty-four, all thoroughly representative of the local trading interests in Bombay. The Association was formed partly for mutual protection—a wise and very necessary measure—but mainly to promote, consider, watch-over and safeguard the interests, general and particular, of the trading community of this City and Presidency, and that the work has been carried on on these lines is very evident from the satisfactory reports which have been issued annually which show that when the Association has been consulted by Government and it has been consulted frequently on business and local matters the replies have been of a business like character straight and to the point so much so that I can well believe they have been much appreciated, and that Government have been glad to receive the collective views of such a representative body of thoroughly practical business men.

Amongst the list of those who have already filled the Chair some well-known names Mr. W. W. Procter was the first Chairman and he held the office for two years, and here I would just like to say that I think it very advisable from many points of view that a good chairman should hold office for more than one year. I see also the names of Mr. Robinson, an old Bombay President, the Hon Hill Trevor, Mr. Simkin, Mr. Knowes and Mr. Duncan Fraser whose tragic death we were all deploring last week. I do not see in the list the name of my old friend Mr. Lund, but you have a very worthy successor in Mr. H. G. Clarke the present Master and I think the Association is very fortunate in having such an energetic Secretary as Mr. R. D. Hughes. As for myself I can speak with some authority on public affairs and I have always found them very interesting. To my great regret my career in Bombay is drawing to a close, and I shall be very sorry indeed to leave India for all my friends and interests are here. I shall always look upon this City as the place where I spent the best and the most interesting years of my life. I shall always be interested to hear of Bombay and of this Association which I trust will grow and thrive and have a career of great usefulness. Gentlemen, I ask you to join with me in toasting the Bombay Presidency Trades Association and wishing the members success and prosperity.

THE MASTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. H. G. Clarke, in responding to the toast of "The Bombay Presidency Trades Association," said:—

Sir Charles Armstrong and Gentlemen,—In rising to reply to the toast of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, I would first wish to express the deep sense of honour which I and my fellow members feel that this toast should have been proposed by one whom I think may be described as Bombay's "King of Commerce."

As Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Sir Charles Armstrong has for many years been the controlling spirit in all matters of interest to the commercial community of Bombay, and I should like on behalf of the Trades Association to place on record our appreciation of the very valuable help that Sir Charles has always been ready to give us, both from his own vast experience, and also in conjunction with his Committee and the Secretary of the Chamber, who have met us on conference on several occasions and are always ready to place at our disposal their valuable records which mean so much to us.

This gathering marks a new era in my Association's career, for we wish this to be the first of a series of similar functions when we may meet socially heads of departments and other public citizens with whom we come in contact in daily business life. With heads of departments when we meet our views are not always quite in agreement, and possibly conditions are such in many matters that we never can be in entire agreement, but we realise that all that can be done is done to meet each other as far as possible and it is to emphasise this feeling that we are glad to have an opportunity of meeting those heads at a social gathering of this sort.

INCREASED DOCK ACCOMMODATION.

Among the matters which may now almost be regarded as past history I will only refer to one which marks an epoch in the record of the city's extension and that is the increased dock accommodation which in the course of the next few weeks will have become an accomplished fact. It is quite unnecessary to dilate on the interest this improvement possesses to all the community to which I have the honour to belong. For many years past the limited dock space has very materially interfered with the flow of commerce, but now I hope under the new arrangements the trouble hitherto experienced will vanish. But one cannot blind one's eyes to the fact that at the rate at which the business of the port is forging ahead, it is quite within the bounds of possibility that it will not be many years before the requirements will necessitate a still further extension of what, with the new addition of the Alexandra Docks, will be one of the most extensive shipping havens in the civilised world. Apart from all other considerations, the opening of the Alexandra Docks by H. E. the Viceroy on the 21st of the coming month must afford us all the greatest gratification because there is nothing which so undeniably emphasises the city's claim to be the second in the empire than the growth of shipping which has called for this extra dockage, unless it be the combination of circumstances which has brought into being the Government Committee appointed to deliberate on that most vital of all questions to us, the extension of accommodation for the inhabitants of Bombay.

BANKING CRISIS.

During the past year the hammer has been very busy on the legislative anvil, and although several of the many matters legislated upon may not have greatly affected the interests my Association represents, many of them touch us closely. I think that you will all agree with me that the efforts being made to restrict the use of the words Banks and Bankers have a most important bearing on business interests, and it seems to have been a case of coming events casting their shadows before. In fact, the action of Government was almost prophetic, for the exceedingly able minute dealing with the question and the request from Government for the views of the commercial communities throughout the country had scarcely become public property before the banking crisis through which we have recently been passing had commenced. It is not in my province to preach a homily on Swadeshi banking methods, and even if it were this is no occasion on which to do it. I, with all of you, can only trust that measures in contemplation by Government will have the effect of preventing a recurrence of what has been one of the most lamentable experience in the annals of this vastly important city.

INDIANS TRADING UNDER EUROPEAN NAMES.

I am tempted in this connection to mount a hobby horse which at regular intervals for many years past has been trotted out of our stables and ridden skillfully, but alas, has never managed to get first past the post. I refer to the much vexed question of Indians trading under European names. Both Government and the commercial communities have given most serious consideration to this matter, and the former, while realising that the evil is present, have expressed their inability to find a solution of the problem. The point is a vital one for the European trading community, and though I am aware that a considerable proportion of Indian traders are fair competitors in every sense of the word, there are some, unfortunatly, whose line of conduct is not dictated by the same pure motives, and it is for this latter class that we consider Legislation is necessary. Now, Gentlemen, I dare say many of you will be saying to yourselves "Why not show us what to do?" If you will bear with me a little longer I will endeavour briefly to state what in my humble opinion is a means of meeting the situation.

This is a matter on which I have bestowed a good deal of thought and my idea is that all trading firms should be compelled to publish on all matters that bear their name, the names of the partners in the case of a private concern, and in the case of a public company the name of the manager. Further, that this information should be prominently displayed in the business premises and in the case of a public company this display should include the names of the Directors of the Company.

Gentleman, I must tell you that I have by no means exhausted the topics I should like to touch upon, but in view of the galaxy of eloquence which is to follow, I feel that I must detain you very little longer, and shall therefore offer you the tag of my speech in tabloid form.

Far be it from me to introduce topics which would interfere with this eminently peaceful gathering, and I can assure you that what I am now going to say has no personal reference to any of the distinguished gentlemen who have honoured us with their presence to-night.

Firstly, we have our hardy annual, the dust nuisance. Like the poor it is with us always. I mention it! No more.

Secondly, we poor citizens of this wealthy city would that wealth could buy the moon. Alack, it cannot. Therefore, when the moon is not with us, we are compelled, to a large extent, after dark, to place ourselves in the keeping of some dear little cherub that sit up aloft to guard us from those more or less mountainous deposits and yawning chasms which adorn our thoroughfares, blessed alike by motorists and pedestrians, and rendered invisible to us by those brilliant illuminations which obscure them in all their magnificence. In conclusion, I have spoken of what has been, what is, and what we hope the future will bring forth, and in this latter regard.

OTHER TOASTS.

Mr. H. Gregory Hyde in proposing the toast of Mrs. H. G. Clark (The Master) said although he was comparatively a young member among them he had nevertheless made his presence felt, and had shown himself a very worthy successor of his distinguished partner Mr. George Lund (senr) who, in his day had been regarded as the City's Father. Mr. Clark was full of energy and among some of the useful services he had rendered the city were those in connection with the St. Johns' Ambulance Association. He quite agreed with Sir Charles Armstrong that a Master or Presidents' term of office should not be limited to one year but should be extended beyond that period, and if the Trades' Association chose to ask Mr. Clark to continue in office he would he one of the first to support such a proposition.

Mr. C. B. Robinson in a highly humourous speech proposed "Our Guests" and in doing so made special reference to Sir Charles Armstrong, Mr. Sprott, Mr. S. M. Edwardes Mr. Whitty, Mr. Tod, President of the Corporation, Mr. Clayton I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner and the representatives of the Press. Mr. Clayton, Mr. Edwardes and Mr. Sprott replied.

CALCUTTA ANARCHIST OUTRAGE.

A SUSPECT BOUND OVER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

At the Jorabagan Police Court yesterday, Mr. K. B. Dass Gupta disposed of the case in which Robindra Mohon Sen Gupta, alias Robindra Nath Sen Gupta, was charged at the instance of Inspector Rashbehary Ghose under Section 109 for being found within the jurisdiction of the Northern Division Presidency Magistrate on Strand Road on December 17th last and unable to give a satisfactory account of himself. The prosecution alleged that in 1910 the accused passed the Matriculation examination and while in the First Year Class he ran away and was not traced for two months. Shortly after his return in 1911 he was proceeded against at Jamalpur, in the Mymensingh District, under Section 109 Cr. P. Code, but on a motion to the High Court the proceedings were set aside. The accused then came to Calcutta to study.

The Magistrate in his judgment says:—"The prosecution has proved by the evidence of several police officers that the accused was suspected in connection with the murder of the C. I. D. head constable Haripada Deb at College Square on September 29th last. Sub-Inspector Kishory Mohan Mukerjee proved that on the evening of September 28th 1913, the accused with three other young men was seen last at College Square, but he disappeared after that and this Poice Officer and another C. I. D. Sub-Inspector Suresh Chunder Mukerjee have also proved that he was called for, but was not found till October 5th 1913, when on being questioned as to where he was on the intervening days, particularly on September 29th last, the accused stated that he was at a students' mess at 88, Upper Circular Road, but this statement was found to be false on enquiry. On October 5th last he left Calcutta and on his return his statement was recorded in detail on November 15th last by the C. I. D. Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghose (since murdered) and on or about November 21st last, the Bomb factory at Raja Bazar was unearthed and the accused was suspected and wanted in connection with this case and on a search warrant on November 23rd last his residence (his brother-in-law's house) was searched, but the accused again disappeared and could not be found till December 17th last, when the C. I. D. Sub-Inspector Suresh Chunder Mukerjee met him accidentally on the Strand Road near the Mint passing with another young man who ran away, and arrested him under Section 54 Cr. P. Code. It has been proved also by the prosecution that two of his associates have already figured prominently in serious political crimes. One of his associates in the Jamalpur case, Romesh Chunder Acharjee, had recently been connected with the Barisal Conspiracy Case and sentenced to transportation and here in Calcutta he used to go to the seat of the bomb factory in 296/1 Upper Circular Road and associate with one Sasanka Sekhar Hazra who has just been committed to the Sessions in the Alipore Bomb Case. Having regard to all the above facts and circumstances I find that the accused has not given a satisfactory account of himself and it is necessary that he should be required to furnish suitable security and that he shall execute a bond for Rs. 500, with a surety for Rs. 1,000, to maintain good behaviour for a year, or, in default, to undergo simple imprisonment for that period."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ANNUAL MEETING.

SWADESHI BANKING.

STATE BANK AND GOLD CIRCULATION.

BI-WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE.

COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION.

SURPLUS CASH BALANCES.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, was held yesterday when the retiring Chairman, Sir Charles Armstrong spoke of the increase of the trade of Bombay during the last seventeen years and referred to several matters of commercial interest. Mr. Marshall Reid, the incoming Chairman, also spoke.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday in the Board Room of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar.

Those present were:—

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Armstrong, Kt., (Chairman) in the Chair. The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham, Deputy Chairman, Mr. A. H. Froom, Mr. D. M. Inglis, Mr. Ralph Kidd, Mr. W. H. Ogston, Mr. H. Tessmann and Mr. G. E. Xydis, Members of the Committee. The following gentlemen were also present:—The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Sprott, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S., Collector of Customs. Mr. Prophet of Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co., Ltd., Mr. C. F. Bradenburg of Messrs. Bruel & Co., Mr. Liebel of Messrs. Bume & Reif, Mr. A. F. Sells of Messrs. Cox & Co., Mr. W. M. Ross of Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co., Mr. H. Ruggeberg of Messrs. Farben Fabrican Bayer & Co., Ltd., Mr. , B. Brown of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Mr. M. N. Hogg of Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd., Mr. R. S. Gaddum of Messrs. Gaddum & Co., Ltd., Mr. Henry Gannon of Messrs. Henry Gannon & Co., Mr. A. K. Graham & Mr. R. D. England of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., Mr. N. G. Hunt of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co. Mr. Otto Gutmann of Messrs. Gutmann & Co., Mr. Max Frei of Messrs. Heerle Sulzer & Co., Mr. W. L. Lengacher of Messrs. Kahn and Khan, Sir Henry Procter Kt. and Mr. T. W. Brikett of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., Mr. W. D. Hall of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie & Co., Mr. H. E. Stanton of Messrs. B. S. Lloyd & Co., Mr. E. Hoffmeister of Messrs. Louis Dreyfus & Co., Mr. J. A. Lord & G. H. Bowman of Messrs. Lyon, Lord & Co., Ld., Mr. Newman Taylor of Messrs. Macbeth Bros. & Co., Mr. Jas. W. Brown of Messrs. C. Macdonald & Co., Mr. A. Cammeron of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Mr. F. Portlock of Messrs. James Mackintosh & Co., Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas of Messrs. Narandas Rajram & Co., Mr. Maniklal Premchand of Messrs. Premchand Roychand & Sons, Mr. C. H. Robers of Messrs. Prier de Saone & Co., Mr. J. N. Metaxa of Messrs. Ralli Bros., Mr. Meyer Nissim of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ld., Mr. O. Reetting of Messrs. Schroder Smidt & Co., Ld., Mr. E. Comber, of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., Mr. S. Hanhart of Messrs. E. Spinner & Co., Mr. T. Sharples of Messrs. Steiners Ld., Mr. L. Volkart & Mr. J. Muller of Messrs. Volkart Bros., Mr. S. de Leeuw of Messrs. Worman and Co., Mr. Marshall F. Reid, C.I.E., of the Bombay Co., Ld., Mr. N. N. Wadia & Mr. A. Geddis of the Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Ld., Mr. A. R. Burch & Mr. W. T. Lane of the Bombay Gas Co., Ld., Mr. J. Van Rykom of the Holland Bombay Trading Co., Ld., Mr. S. Nakashima of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ld., Mr. Thomas D. Moore and Mr. D. Morris of the New Mofussil Co., Ld., Mr. F. P. Wiggin of the United States Steel Products Co., Mr. W. Denso of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Mr. R. Aitken of the Bank of Bombay, Mr. J. Greig of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Mr. A. Todd of the British Dominions General Insurance Co., Ld., Mr. H. T. Gorri of the South British Insurance Co., Ld., Mr. C. Bossi of Messrs. C. Boggiano & Co, Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Secretary and Mr. Nole Wilkinson, Assistant Secretary of the Chamber.

SIR CHARLES ARMSTRONG'S SPEECH

The retiring Chairman, the Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong, in proposing the adoption of the report of the committee for the past year, referred to various matters of interest which had occurred during the year. He said:—

Sir William Meyer, the Finance Member, paid us a visit in August and we discussed with him the question of the utilization for business purposes of the surplus cash balances. As a result of our meeting a notification was issued from Simla in November to the effect that in order to prevent undue stringency in the money market the Government of India will be prepared in future so far as their balances permit to make temporary loans to the Presidency Banks at 1 per cent less than the Bank rate. This concession is valuable in that it shows that the Government of India now recognise that to some extent the surples cash balances should be made available for trade purposes, but I fear the terms offered will not be availed of unless in a time of very great stringency. What is really wanted is an arrangement which would permit of these funds being utilized so as to prevent undue stringency arising, and I hope and believe that this matter will be dealt with in the Report of the Currency Commission which will shortly be issued.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark visited us twice and we discussed with him on the first occasion an amendment to the new Indian Companies' Act with reference to the management of Joint Stock Companies. We were not enamoured of the proposals he put forward, and after a long discussion we suggested several alterations, amongst them the extension of that ineffective Clause 83 C with reference to the constitution of a Board of Directors which I am glad to see from a report in this morn-

(Continued on page 9.)

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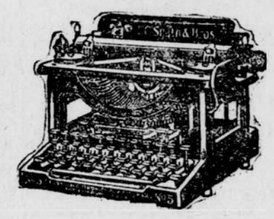

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(*Continued from page* 8.)

ing's papers has been omitted by the Select Committee of the Imperial Legislative Council. On his second visit we discussed questions of Banking Legislation and the New Mail Contract, to both of which I will refer later on.

Sir T. R. Wynne, the President of the Railway Board, visited the Chamber on July 31st to discuss with us certain questions with reference to improved railway communication in Rajputana. Sir T. R. Wyrne dealt with the matter with his usual ability, but I feel bound to say that your Committee are under the impression that, underlying the plans then put forward there are schemes for broad guage connections into Central India which will be detrimental to the interests of Bombay trade and this is a matter which I commend to the very close attention of the incoming Committee. The schemes referred to are no doubt in connection with the new Capital in Delhi. We appreciate their importance and are not antagonistic, but if they affect the trade interests of this City we must claim some equivalent in return.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

As regards the new Capital I regret to note that in some quarters the agitation against it still continues. I do not disagree with those who say that a very lavish expenditure is to be deprecated and that such expenditure as is necessary should not fall too heavily on current revenues to the detriment of public works, but what I should like to see frankly recognized by those who protest is the fact that a very large part of India has realised for a long time that, as the country is developing rapidly it is very much better for all concerned that the Government of India should be in a central and independent situation, and, if this be so, it is, of course, necessary that proper accommodation should be provided wherever that centre may be. I feel sure we can trust his Excellency the Viceroy and Sir William Meyer, the Finance Member, to see that there is no unduly extravagant expenditure on the works now about to be undertaken, though at the same time no one I imagine will suggest that they would be carried out in a style unworthy of the dignity of this great Empire.

As regards the meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council, to which reference may also be made elsewhere I think there might be some improvement and my suggestion would be a more or less continuous session in Simla in September at which at any rate all commercial and financial Bills should be discussed leaving the Delhi session for other Bills, special resolutions and the Budget. For commercial men the early months of the year are a very busy time and September would be a much more convenient month for them to attend to legislative business.

PROGRESS OF TRADE IN BOMBAY.

And now, Gentlemen, before I proceed further I would like to go back a few years to the time when I first became connected with this Committee to show how the trade of Bombay has increased during the 17 years I have been interested in the work of the Chamber. Imports of merchandise have more than doubled and exports are also very nearly twice as much as they were 17 years ago. In 1897 we exported 960,000 bales of cotton and last year very nearly two millions. Our importations of cotton piece-goods have also nearly doubled notwithstanding the competition of local Mills. All this seems to show that Indian trade is steadily, if not rapidly progressing, and this being so it is very necessary that in all our arrangements for the handling of traffic we should look well ahead, so that our railways and docks may be in a position to grapple satisfactorily with an increasing trade. As regards local Mills we had 173 in 1897 and we now have 272. Many of these, fortunately for themselves, are engaged on cloth production for our exports of yarn to China have fallen from 461,000 to 405,000 bales and with Japanese competition the prospects for this trade are not particularly bright. The first year I joined the Committee we pressed on Government the necessity of the Nagda-Muttra railway, but it was years before our need was recognized and the line commenced. Now we are pressing for the very necessary and obvious extension from Muttra to Aligarh and I can only hope that before he leaves India Sir T. R. Wynne—in a fit of generosity if you like—will sanction this linking up of three main systems for the benefit of through traffic seeking Bombay as an outlet and so enable us to regard him as one of our benefactors.

THE NEW DOCK.

The completion of the Alexandra Dock is a matter of very great importance to Bombay and I heartily congratulate the Hon. Mr. Sprott and Mr. Messent on the successful termination of their labours. The Dock as you will have seen, is to be opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on 21st March and from the beginning of the Trust's next financial year on 1st April the New Dock will be earning revenue. This great work which covers an area of just under 50 acres or about the same as the Princess and Victoria Docks taken together was started just after the monsoon fo 1904 and so had taken very nearly ten years to complete. It will provide 17 berths inside and eight berths along the harbour wall, but these latter will not be all available just at present. This much needed extension of dock accommodation and the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation have not been made, however, without a great expenditure. Before the Alexandra Docks was commenced the capital debt of the Trust was six crores of rupees and now, or at any rate at the end of this year, it will be for 14¼ crores, and the full interest on this large sum will fall on the revenue for the financial year beginning on the 1st April next. This increase of interest charges is, of course, a very heavy item, but I have every reason to hope that the additional amount after a few years will be fully met without any increase in trade charges during the interval. I think perhaps it would be very unwise at this stage of the proceedings to increase the cost of either the import or the export trades. To provide for a temporary deficit the Port Trust has accumulated a Reserve of 104 lakhs which ought to be more than ample. The annual normal increase in Dock revenue is 1.69 lakhs and on this basis an estimate for a number of years was worked out about two years ago. For this year however the increase of Dock revenue as against 1912-13 will probably be about 7 lakhs of rupees, and if only we have good monsoons I see no reason why our trade should not continue to progress very rapidly. I feel sure of this also that there is a good deal of trade which ought to have been coming to Bombay, but has lately been going elsewhere which to a large extent in future will come to Bombay as its natural outlet, and if so or even in any case I look forward to the future with great confidence.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS.

It is of course very necessary for our trade that our connections should be in every way satisfactory and I feel sure that under Major Hepper's able guidance the G. I. P. Railway will very shortly be able to deal satisfactorily with a large and increasing trade. I believe I am correct in saying that at the present time Major Hepper is well ahead of his programme and that the difficulty is the provision of the additional funds he requires, which is unfortunate, for the sooner this line is properly equipped the better for us all. As regards better arrangements for the landing of coal to which reference has been made more than once at our annual meetings I may say that various schemes have been discussed during the year but it has not yet been found possible to deal satisfactorily with this important question. I think however that something is likely to be done shortly.

THE BANK FAILURES.

Although our trade lately has been booming, we have nevertheless from a financial point of view been passing through very difficult times owing to the failures of several Swadeshi Banks. Only a few years age at our annual meeting I uttered a note of warning with reference to the number of new Banks then springing into existence. I was inclined to think two years ago that perhaps I had made a mistake when I saw the apparently good reports that were being issued and the satisfactory dividends that were being paid by many of the new concerns, but what a revelation there has been lately. First one Swadeshi Bank and then another has been compelled to close its doors owing to reckless and in some cases fraudulent management. The recent proceedings in the High Courts have indeed been a sorry spectacle; Directors throwing the blame upon Managers, Managers blaming Directors, and the Auditors following blindly the instructions of the Bank officials. The Directors of a Bank are trustees in the very fullest sense for the Shareholders and the Depositors, and it is incumbent upon them to take as much, even more, care of the affairs of the Bank as they would do of their own private affairs. As regards Auditors. what we very badly need in India is a number of independent men,—no doubt we have some such already,—who for the honour of their profession and their own good name will closely investigate all matters that come within their purview as Auditors.

We have been asked during the year by the Government of India for our views with reference to Banking legislation. A summary of our proposals is printed in the Report now under discussion, and I am glad to note that many of the other public bodies whose views on this question have also been asked for by Government have more or less agreed with our suggestions. I am not in favour of any very stringent regulations in connection with banking. I entirely agree with the view expressed by His Excellency Lord Willingdon that Swadeshi Banking must be encouraged. Every country has to pass through an initial period in the development of its banking. India is particularly favoured in this respect in that it has the benefit of the experience of many first class Banks under European management which have been working in this country for years with very great success and were in no way mixed up in the recent complications.

As regards the question of audit it has been suggested that this work should be taken over by Government, but I doubt if this is feasible. I think however that in banking legislation Government might make provision for more control by them in the appointment and pay of Bank auditors than in now provided by Section 144 of the new Indian Companies' Act.

In connection with Banking legislation there are other questions which also need some consideration. It appears that in High Courts it is almost always customary to give the carriage of proceedings to the petitioner and therefore through him to his solicitors, but I doubt if this is always in the best interests of all parties. There is also the question as to whether a single shareholder with a very small interest should be able to present a petition to the Court. What however I think is very important is the question of undue publicity when a petition has been presented, for it not only very seriously damages the Bank itself, but it tends to impair credit and so injures the whole community. I have no special recommendations to make under these heads, but I think the points I have mentioned should be carefully considered when the Government of India come to close quarters with this important question.

THE FINANCE COMMISSION.

Another matter of much interest during the past year has been the meetings of the Indian Finance Commission in London. The evidence so far published will have been carefully perused by those who take an interest in this question, and we are now looking forward to the report which will shortly be published. As this is now being signed, or has perhaps already been signed, it is no use my expressing views on the subject, but I hope the report will make satisfactory recommendations as regards the utilisation of the surplus Cash Balances in India for trade purposes, and also as regards the location of the Gold Standard Reserve and the amount which should be held actually in gold. Something no doubt will also be said with reference to a State Bank for India, and as regards this I can only hope that if a suggestion is put forward it will be that the matter should be fully investigated by experts in India for the question is a difficult one in many respects, and until it is known what is really meant by a State Bank it is hardly possible to express an opinion on the whole subject. A Bank of this character bringing into view the greater portion of the Government balances would however very favourably affect Indian's international position in the world of finance. It would also be of great assistance in facilitating the raising of Government loans and loans also for railways, public bodies and so forth. It might also be able to offer greater facilities for financing the internal trade of the country than is possible at present, but this is a difficult matter to express a decided opinion upon, as many points arise in this connection which need close investigation. It would also tend to reduce the general rate of interest throughout the country and this would be advantageous, but whether it would attract at the comparatively low rate of interest it would only be able to offer substantial deposits at all the different points where branches would have to be established, is perhaps a little doubtful. It would also no doubt be a useful agency for pushing gold into circulation. The whole question seems however to depend very much on the amount of Government funds the Bank would control, the conditions under which the Paper Currency would be entrusted to it, and last, but by no means least, the general but very important and far-reaching questions of administration and control, matters of very special importance for a producing country of this size with a very large internal and external trade.

A GOLD CURRENCY.

Another point of great interest in this connection is the question of a gold currency in India and all I would say as regards this, is that the use of gold should certainly be encouraged for the country is richer and in a sounder position financially by every sovereign that is imported or coined in India. A gold circulation must come eventually and there are clear and very encouraging signs on this side of India of an increasing demand for gold in the cotton districts. The movement will no doubt take time and if it cannot be unduly hurried it should be encouraged as much as possible. The coining of silver rupees should therefore be very closely guarded but no inconvenience to trade should be allowed to arise from any scarcity in this respect.

THE NEW MAIL CONTRACT.

My last topic is the new Mail contract. We have advocated two mails a week each way, and I believe this is now necessary, but I fear it may not come just at present although there appears to be a strong body of opinion in favour of the change. From a trade point of view two mails a week are required to facilitate the transit of shipping and financial documents and it will in my view be a great mistake if any other port but Bombay is chosen for the additional facility which we and many other parts of India now badly need.

And now, Gentlemen, I take my farewell of the Chamber and I do so with very great regret as I fear it also bring to a close my career in India. I hand over to Mr. Marshall Reid my successor with the greatest confidence as he has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of this Chamber. Mr. Reid is almost as old a resident in Bombay as I am and he was Deputy Chairman the first year you did me the honor of electing me as your Chairman. As regards the past year I am again very deeply indebted to the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham who also takes a keen interest in our affairs for the great assistance he has given me in several difficult matters and in various other ways. To the outgoing Committee and to all the Committees with whom I have had the pleasure of working I tender my most sincere and cordial thanks. Nothing could have been more satisfactory to me than my very friendly relations with the seven Committees over whom I have presided and I thank you, Gentlemen, most sincerely for the help you have given me at all times. I feel also that I am indebted to every Member of the Chamber for the confidence that has been reposed in me. I hope I have not been difficult to approach. I have always been glad when Members have called upon me to explain their difficulties and I have always tried to help them to the best of my ability. To the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary and the Staff of the Chamber I tender my most cordial thanks for their good work. I always hoped I should be able to hand over a thoroughly efficient staff to my successor and I believe I have done so.

The Hon. Mr. W. A. Graham, the outgoing Deputy Chairman, in seconding the adoption of the report, said:—This, as you will see, is of a very comprehensive nature and covers a great variety of important questions which have come before your Committee during the past year, which in many respects has been a most eventful one.

The year 1913 opened with ominous clouds on the financial horizon owing to the fear of international complications, which were happily averted. It closed with the pronounced failure of most of the important Swadeshi Banks, the downfall of which was much to be deplored causing, as it has done, not only serious loss to investors, but also feelings of great distrust and suspicion which led to a serious curtailment of credit and dislocation of business throughout the country.

SATISFACTION TEMPERED WITH ANXIETY.

For several years the growth of Swadeshi Banking in its westernized form had continually been on the increase and had been viewed generally with satisfaction tempered with grave anxiety. Satisfaction because it was felt that the rise of the Swadeshi Banks denoted considerable progress in the commercial life of the country but with grave anxiety because it was felt that many of these Banks which were playing an important part in the better organisation of the Indian credit, were not working on sound lines. These fears have unfortunately proved only too true and the recent investigations have shown clearly that the Banks which have failed were conducted on the most reckless and speculative lines and as a natural consequence large sums of money have been irretrievably lost. whilst large sums invested in commercial enterprise have been withdrawn.

The action of the Finance Member in so materially increasing the Government balance with the Bank of Bombay at the height of the crisis showed his keen perception of the situation, which was greatly appreciated and gave general satisfaction.

CAPITAL NOTORIOUSLY SHY.

The Bank was enabled by this action to reduce its official rate on October 31st to 5 per cent. which to some extent assisted to allay the gravity of the panic that existed. It will take time before confidence can again be restored, as capital, especially here in India, is notoriously shy. There are some who are of opinion that the only means to restore a return of confidence would be by creation of a great State Bank with branches throughout the country or by the extension of the Presidency Banks. There is no doubt that much good might result by the adoption of either of these courses, but we cannot get away from the fact that the only really effective means of keeping the circulation moving in the interior of India must be through the hands of Native bankers.

As you will see from the Annual Report we received from the Government of Bombay a copy of a letter, dated the 22nd of August, 1913, from the Government of India dealing with proposed legislation in the matter of banking. The Chairman, in his speech, has alluded to this, and I agree with him in thinking that legislation should not be of too stringent a character. At the same time I do feel strongly that legislation is required to prevent mushroom concerns availing themselves of the important designation of "*Bank*" and I do not think that any concern should be allowed to be registered as a Bank unless it has a paid-up capital of 10 lakhs.

INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.

The new Companies' Act which comes into force on the 1st of April is one which we all welcome, introducing as it does important provisions for audit of Public Companies. It is to be regretted that provisions of the kind were not in force years ago as it almost seems as if we are now "locking the stable door when the horse is gone." Every country however, has to go through its times of trial and crisis and I sincerely hope that Swadeshi banking may once again develop on sounder and better lines and be a source of economic strength to the country.

The standard of the qualification of auditors is an important matter. The provision in the new Companies' Act that auditors will have to hold a certificate from the Local Government is a very welcome one, and I hope that in time a body may be corporated out here on the lines of the chartered accountants at home—men of character and independence who will realise that their position is one of public trust and who as the Chairman has said "for the honour of their profession and for their own good name will closely investigate all matters that come before them in their position as auditors." There is an urgent need of really qualified auditors in India and I look forward to the Bombay College of Commerce which is now holding its second term providing the necessary education for young men to enable them to take up this important and responsible work, and I hope Mr. Anstey—the Principal of the College, who arrives on 2nd of March—will give this his careful consideration.

A STATE BANK.

The question of a State Bank amalgamating the three Presidency Banks is one that engages our close attention.

In the consideration of any scheme that may be put forward it must be remembered that India is a continent, not a country, and the interests served by the Presidency Banks are so different in character that a very free interchange of views and personnel will be necessary in order to amalgamate the three existing Banks into one homogeneous whole. I personally would favour a small Central Executive, situated perhaps at Delhi, who would act as the 'Via Media' between the Presidency Banks and Government, allowing the Presidency Banks free control in their own spheres.

In any amalgamation that is proposed the interests of the present shareholders regarding the value of the shares and percentage of profits require to be carefully considered.

GOLD MINTAGE IN INDIA.

The question of the Gold Mint is also another matter on which we shall soon have further information when the Commission report is published. We are in Bombay favour the establishment of a Gold Mint. I freely admit that there may be a large amount of sentiment in this, but after all there can be no doubt that *that* sentiment does exist and if Canada and Australia have Mints of their own, why should India be behind hand? The annual cost, I believe, of the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint is estimated at 3 lakhs per annum. India can well afford to pay this. If, however, Government consider that the cost is too great then I would favour opening the established mints in this country to the free coinage of gold. I believe that by doing so large quantities of gold bullion that now lie hoarded in India would come out for coinage. I am firmly of the opinion that the coin should be the sovereign or the equivalent to the sovereign because I think that it is only by having a recognised coin of that description that circulation can be kept liquid. Such coins would be available for export if the balance of trade were to go against India, as is the case at present; they would also form an additional link of unity throughout the Empire.

BI-WEEKLY MAIL SERVICE.

The last matter on which I should like to touch upon briefly is that of the new Mail Contract. As you will notice from our report we have advocated a bi-weekly service to and from Bombay. The Karachi Chamber, I noticed in a meting held early in December, thought that in advocating that the second mail should also call at Bombay we were playing entirely for our own hand but this is not so. The question is not one that should be regarded from any one standpoint, but must be considered on broad lines.

There is, however, one matter in connection with the Docks which requires very serious consideration and that is the general shortage of labour. This year the Export Trade will be on a small scale and there will be no doubt ample labour to cope with it but in another year, if the Export Trade is really on a big scale and our Docks are all in full swing, I for one do not believe that we shall be able to obtain sufficient labour to cope with it. I, therefore, hope that Government will make a careful enquiry into the labour question at an early date.

The ravages of plague which carried off men and women in the prime of life are now being felt and the infant mortality continues still very great. The St. John's Ambulance Association is taking steps to endeavour to assist Indian mothers in the care of their children by publishing and distributing small books in various dialects dealing with the care of infant children, but a great deal more requires to be done and I sincerely hope that Government will give the whole question their attention at an early date.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I should like to express on behalf of the outgoing Committee our best thanks to our Chairman, Sir Charles Armstrong. Throughout the long period in which he has served the Chamber as its Chairman he has devoted himself whole-heartedly to further the Chamber's interests and it is with great regret that we now say goodbye to him but we sincerely hope both h and Lady Armstrong will have much happiness before them in the Home country and that Sir Charles Armstrong may find further fields there for his great zeal and commercial ability.

MR. MARSHALL F. REID.

Mr. Marshall Reid, the incoming Chairman, said:—

I have to thank you for the honor you have done me in electing me Chairman of the Chamber. It is no mean task to attempt to follow worthily in the footsteps of such predecessors as Sir Charles Armstrong and Sir Henry Procter who have for the greater part of the last 10 years occupied the office of Chairman of the Chamber, with so much distinction. But this task is materially lightened from the very fact that the control of these gentlemen has been almost continuous, and that they have constructed certain policies and traditions on well-defined and, I venture to think, sound lines and if our Chamber has not voiced its opinion so frequently and so loudly as others, it has usually commanded respect, when it has felt justified in making and in emphasising its representations. It will be my endeavour to maintain the reputation of the Chamber in these respects.

When addressing you last year I referred to Railway Debentures or Bonds as being well suited to attract Indian hoards, and to assist towards more ideal methods of Railway development, my suggestion was favourably commented on in one or two influential quarters, but it was in these cases applied especially to Railway development by "Private Enterprise."

It will be accepted that private enterprise has done much in the past to assist the development of Branch and Feeder lines, and I am confident it will do much more in the future under the more favourable terms now obtainable: and I should like to acknowledge the debt the community owes to those who have been the pioneers of the movement.

But we must not let approval of Government's action in this direction divert our attention from the policy we have adopted by pressing on them, in and out of season, the necessity of developing and extending main lines in accordance with a comprehensive and continuous programme. The only difficulty I have ever heard seriously raised in this connection is finance, and I wish again to bring to your notice the idea of attracting some of the vast resources lying unproductive in this country for the development of the country. That vast sums are available for investments is generally accepted and if additional proof were wanted I would refer you to the £80 millions sterling in gold which have been imported into India during the last four years and I would also call attention to the millions which have been deposited with Banks good and bad. My suggestion is that Railway Companies should be empowered to issue 4 per cent. Rupee Debentures on the security of their revenues. Such loans have from to time been successfuly raised in London in Sterling, so presumably there is no practical difficulty about issuing them: and I do not see why India showed not have the first chance of subscribing to her Loans. I am told by those who ought to know that such Loans would not compete with 3½ per cent. Government Paper any more than Port Trust Loans do, and it must be remembered that every million so raised would reduce the obligation to issue 3½ per cent. Rupee Loans *pro tanto*, and so tend to strengthem the market for Government 3½ per cent. Guranteed Securities. It is dangerous to prophesy without actual experience, but everything points to the probability of these Loans finding a ready market, and India would be all the richer in the possession of another first class security.

The motion was then put the meeting and carried unanimously.

SIR HENRY PROCTOR.

The Hon. Sir Henry Proctor, moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and the out-going Committee said:—

When I was asked to propose a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and the outgoing Committee for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during the past year, my first inclination was to refuse as I had already performed this duty on two previous occasions and I thought it would be better if somebody else undertook it; but on second thoughts I could not refuse the invitation seeing it is the last opportunity I shall have, this being probably the last year I shall be in Bombay except as a visitor.

I do not think it requires any words from me to commend this vote of thanks to your consideration as you are all probably aware of the great amount of work your Committee have dealt with during the past year. As I have said on previous occasions, I have the greatest admiration for the work done by the successive Committee of this Chamber. The attendance at meetings, judging from everything, is carried through in a most thorough manner. I would like particularly to congratulate them on their successful negotiations with the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association on the Umpire question.

I think Sir Charles Armstrong will bear me out when I say that the Chairman always gets the most loyal help and support from his Deputy Chairman and Committee. but they will bear me out when I say that the bulk of the work falls and must fall on the Chairman, and this brings me to speak of our Chairman who is shortly to leave us to enjoy his well-earned retirement in the Homeland. I suppose I know Sir Charles as well as, if not better than any one else in this room. He came out to India in 1893, 5 years before I did. I lived with him for my first nine years in Bombay and might have been living still with him if he had not got married and so set me an excellent example! Our friendship therefore extends over 25 years, and although we have not always held identically the same views about everything such as Standard Time &c., (what friends do!) this has not affected our friendship, and feel it a great pleasure and privilege that what is probably my last official act in connection with our Chamber should be to propose this vote of thanks to my old friend Sir Charles.

RECLAMATION OF BACKBAY.

My second point follows naturally on the first one as it is in connection with the development of Bombay. It seems to me if we relise how Bombay is developing and how in the next few years the trade must increase if all the provision now being made in the shape of railway facilities and dock extensions are to be justified and the demand for house room be intensified, I feel very strongly that although it is perfectly sound to press for the development of Salsette and outlying districts, this does not in any way do away with the necessity or desirability of the proposed reclamation in Back Bay. I do not say that that reclamation should be done all at once as originally proposed, but I do say that in that site we have one of the most unique opportunities of reclamation which it has ever been the lot of any city to possess. There, within a quarter of an hour's drive by motor from the centre of the city, we have a possible reclamation in what is the coolest position in the island and which will always be open to the sea breezes. There is a good rock foundation actually exposed at low tide and within a few hundred yards on the other side of Colaba you have excellent material in the harbour which can be pumped with comparative ease on the site to the reclaimed. Thanks to the enterprise of the Port Trust, reclamation by means of suction dredgers is no longer a matter of experiment, but is a certainty and I have no hesitation in saying that the reclamation in Back Bay is an undertaking which is bound to come and which will be greatly to the benefit of this city so that the sooner it is undertaken the better it will be. I feel certain in my own mind that the cost of reclamation of this particular locality will compare very favourably with reclamations in any other parts of the island and that the land so reclaimed will find a ready market.

Another matter which I should like to refer to is the question of the site for St. George's Hospital. I see that the Committee have recommended that it should be located in the North of the Island, and recently I have heard it suggested that it should be located in the old Government House at Parel. I do not know whether it is finally settled that the Hospital must be removed from its present location on account of Railway requirements but assuming this is not the case I am strongly in favour of the Hospital remaining where it now is which is about as central and cool a site as you could get anywhere within the city limits. The two objections to it are, the prevalence of malaria, and noise; but I see no reason, now that so much is known about malaria, why the first objection should not be got rid of altogether, and as regards the second, the noise will be considerably less when the construction of the sheds &c. in the new docks are finished. I think it extremely advisable to have an Hospital in a central position and I cannot think myself of any other site which has as many advantages as the existing one. I therefore hope that the European community will not agree to its removal without further careful consideration.

Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Sir Charles returned thanks briefly.

FURTHER RESOLUTIONS.

It was proposed by Mr. G. E. Xydis and seconded by Mr. W. M. Ross:—"That the following gentlemen be elected Members of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1914:—The Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, A. Cameron, Esq., L. McIlwrick, Esq., J. N. Metaxa, Esq., A. Scott Smith, Esq., L. Volkart, Esq., R. A. Woolcombe, Esq.

The motion was unanimously carried.

Proposed by Mr. D. M. Jenkins and seconded by Mr. W. H. Ogston. "That the item Machine pressed Oil-cake in pieces" be added to the Chamber's Tonnage schedule and that the scale be fixed at 12 cwts. to the steamer ton in accordance with the test made on the 25th August 1913.

The motion was unanimously carried.

Proposed by Mr. L. McIlherick. Seconded by Mr. H. Tessmann. "That Messrs. Ferguson and Co. be re-elected Auditors of the Chamber's Accounts for the year 1914."

The motion was adopted unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. A. M. Tod, seconded by Mr. Ralph Kidd. "That Mr. Marshall F. Reid, C. I. E. and Mr. T. W. Birkett be elected Trustees of the Chamber's Provident Fund for the current year."

The motion was carried unanimously.

The meeting then dispersed.

NOTORIOUS ROBBER CAUGHT WITH ACCOMPLICES.

INTERESTING STORY OF POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

The following interesting story of the capture of a notorious robber with his accomplices appears in a local evening paper:—One Mulimayandi Thevan, a notorious robber in Madura, has been evading the police since a very long time. Recently the police, who were informed of his proposed marriage which was to be performed in a village inhabited by a gang of robbers, proceeded to the scene and arrested him while he was going on horseback in the marriage procession. The police were taking him to the police station when the villagers, who are also robbers, attacked them and some of them were seriously injured. Mulimayandi was rescued from police custody and the police were further robbed of two swords and their uniforms. The villagers soon after left the village. The police suspended their enquiries for some time, and then on a day when all of them met there to celebrate a festival surrounded the village in large numbers headed by the Deputy Superintendent. Twenty-three persons who were concerned in releasing Mulimayandi from police hands were arrested and kept in the lock-up. Out of those arrested six have been evidently found to be confirmed robbers.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

EXTINGUISHMENT OF EQUITY OF REDEMPTION BY ACTS OF PARTIES.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Batchelor.)

DAGADU VALAD NAN MALI AND OTHERS v. SAKHARAM BAVA FALKE AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. G. B. Laghate, First Class Subordinate Judge of Nasik, who reversed the decree of the Lower Court.

The facts of this case are briefly these:—The property in suit was mortgaged by the ancestor of plaintiffs-respondents to Tulsiram, on 11th November 1876, for the sum of Rs. 800. The mortgagee obtained a decree on the mortgage in 1880. The decree provided that the mortgagor should pay the decretal amount within one year of the passing of the decree; on his failure to pay the amount it was to be recovered by the sale of the property mortgaged. Subsequently to the passing of the decree and before expiry of the year the mortgagor and the mortgagee passed a Rajinama and a Kabulayet respectively regarding the occupancy of the land and thus the decree was adjusted. In consequence the lands in suit were entered in the name of the mortgagee in Government records and since the the mortgagee had been in possession of the plaint lands. On the same day on which the above documents were executed an agreement was also passed by the mortgagor to the mortgagee. It stated:—"by effecting an amicable settlement the land has been transferred to your name to-day in Government records—the numbers which were in my name. Now I do owe you any thing for the decree. The same land was in my possession uptil now as heir; the same is given into your possession to-day. Now I have got no ownership over that land." Because of this agreement the mortgage decree was not executed.

RES JUDICATA.

The morgagee decree-holder sold his interest in the lands by way of sale to the present debts 2 to 6-appellants. The present plaintiffs respondent brought suit for redemption of the mortgage of 1878 against the appellants. The Court of first instance dismissed the plaintiff's suit on the ground that the suit was barred by Rule of *res judicata* and that the equity of redemption was extinguished by the act of parties. On appeal by the plaintiffs respondents. The Lower Appellate Court reversed the decree of the Court of first instance on the ground that the equity of redemption was not extinguished by act of parties and the suit was not barred by the principles of *res judicata*. It held that as the agreement purported to extinguish the equity of redemption it was compulsorily registrable. As it was not registered it was inadmissible. It also held that the Rajinama and the Kabulayet by themselves did not transfer ownership and plaintiffs-respondent's suit for possession and redemption was not barred by law of limitation. It therefore held that the mortgage was subsisting and remanded the case to the Court of first instance for taking accounts under the D. A. R. Act. The defendants appealed to the High Court and their Lordships after hearing Counsel allowed the appeal and reversed the decree of the Lower Appellate Court and restored that if the Court of first instance with costs holding that the equity of redemption had been extinguished by act of parties in the year 1878 when the Rajinama's kabulayet were executed and the suit for redemption could not lie.

Mr. Covaji with Mr. D. C. Verkar for the appellants.

Mr. Raq and Mr. R. R. Desai for the respondents.

SCHOOL MASTER IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGATIONS BY A PUJARI.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

VRISHNU ANANT PALKAR v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an application in revision made to the High Court against the judgment of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay. The accused, who is a schoolmaster, is charged under section 406 of the Indian Penal Code with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 75 entrusted to him by the complainant, who is a *Pujari*, i.e., worshipper of Balaji Temple in Popat Wadi on the Kalbadevi Road. The accused was found guilty and was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—The accused is a Government servant of about 18 years' standing and is drawing at present Rs. 75 per month. He was employed as a drawing-teacher in the Middle School and is at present working in the School of Arts. The complainant is a *Pujari*, i.e., worshipper of Balaji Temple in Popat Wadi and collects the rents of the estate of the said temple. The accused used to visit the temple frequently, and sometimes he used to read and explain English letters to the complainant. The complainant is in charge of the ornaments with which the idols are bedecked. There are two idols of Balaji in the temple and there is only one pearl necklace. The complainant therefore wanted another pearl necklace for the other idol in view of the approaching *Rath jatra* holiday, i.e., the chariot festival. He therefore gave the money to the accused to buy a pearl necklace because he was not acquainted with any pearl merchants. As the accused did not turn up with the necklace as promised, he went to him and questioned him. The accused, however, abused him and denied all knowledge about the matter. The complainant then went to the School of Arts and complained to the Principal of the School that the accused had not purchased the pearl necklace for him and had misappropriated his moneys. He asked him to adopt proceedings against him. The complainant then lodged a complaint before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

The defence of the accused was that the charge against him was entirely a got up affair on account of the quarrel he had had with the temple Pujari on account of his having persisted in knocking at his door in his absence with the mischievous object of paying improper attentions to his very young wife. Also the accused pleaded *alibi* and said that the charge could not be true as on that day he had attended the School of Arts at 7-40 a.m., which fact clearly appeared from the muster roll of the school. The Presidency Magistrate refused to believe the defence and convicted the accused.

Mr. Wellinkar on behalf of the accused said that in the muster roll of the School the time of the petitioner was 7-40 to 9-40 (S. T.), and 12-40 to 4-40 (S. T.) on the 16th June, when he had to conduct a class for elementary students. Narotam Desai had in his evidence said that he had no complaint against the petitioner as being absent on the 16th June. The Magistrate had not gone the length of saying that the *alibi* was false but only remarked that it was weak and not conclusively proved. It was true that Desai could not say from his personal knowledge whether the petitioner was present on the 16th June, at the time stated in the roll. The roll was kept in the regular course of business and was every day checked by the Principal. The reasons given by the Magistrate for holding the *alibi* weak were not convincing, and that he only indulged in generalisations without weighing the evidence for the prosecution which was interested. It was also contended that the entry in the complainant's book was made after 8 days and by a man who got Rs. 2 per month from the complainant.

THE PLEA FOR ALIBI.

The Government Pleader contended that there was no direct evidence as to the petitioner's presence at School as put forward by the defence. The defence of an *alibi* was an after-thought. There was no reason for all the witnesses for the prosecution to combine and set up false case against the accused. The motive suggested by the defence was disbelieved by the Magistrate.

Mr. Welinkar in reply requested their Lordships to consider that the petitioner was in the Government Service for 18 years and was drawing a salary of Rs. 75. If he actually owed the amount he would have paid it off immediately he saw that the matters were taking a serious turn.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel reserved their judgment.

Mr. Velinker with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared on behalf of the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

MORTGAGE BOND WITHOUT CONSIDERATION.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KAMALAMMA KOM RAMAYA v. PENKAIBHAT AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon District Judge of Kanara, who reversed the decree of the subordinate Judge of Sirsi.

The facts of the case are briefly these. The plaintiff is the widow of one Ramaya who died in 1895. On the 13th of January, 1893, he had mortgaged without possession a part of the plaint porperty for Rs. 600 to one Venkabhat, the predecessor in title of defendant 3. On the same day, he had also mortgaged another part of plaint property, for Rs. 800, to his sister's husband Timmanabhat, the deceased father of defendants' 1 and 2, the terms of the bond being that the mortgage amount should be paid without interest by annual instalments of Rs. 75. Ramaya had paid only Rs. 75 under the latter bond, when he died. At his death, he left him surviving three females only viz his minor wife (the plaintiff), his brother's widow and his mother Paramamma by name, out of whom the plaintiff was obviously the legal heir to his property. On the 27th of January, 1897, Paramama, purporting to act as owner and not as guardian of plaintiff, gave in usufructuary mortgage all the plaint properties to the abonementioned Timmanabhat, her son-in-law. The consideration for this deed was shown to be made up as follows:—Rs. 725 balance due under Ex. 53, Rs. 600 amount due under Ex. 54 which Timmanabhat undertook to pay, Rs. 134-12-9 interest due on Rs. 600 of Ex. 54 and Rs. 350-0-0 borrowed from Timmanabhat for expenses.

SUIT FOR DECLARATION.

On attaining majority, the plaintiff brought this suit for a declaration that Ex. 53 passed by her husband was without consideration and that Ex. 67, passed by her mother-in-law without authority or necessity was also without consideration except to the extent of the sum due under Ex. 54. She also sought possession of the plaint property together with the mesne profits realised by defendants 1 and 2 and their father since the date of the mortgage Ex. 67.

The trial Court found that Ex. 53 was passed for consideration, that Ex. 67 was not passed by Paramamma as a *de facto* guardian and for necessary purposes, and that plaintiff was entitled to recover possession. Accordingly the Court made an account of the mesne profits and after giving credit to the defendants 1 and 2 in respect of all items lawfully due to them, found that the balance due to the plaintiff was Rs. 1,651 which amount was ordered to be paid. Further, although no relief was claimed as against the defendant 3 (mortgagee under Ex. 54) the Court found that the amount due under the mortgage was Rs. 696 and ordered it to be paid by the plaintiff by instalments.

DISTRICT COURT'S FINDING.

On appeal, the District Court while agreeing with the first Court on the facts found by it, held that the mortgage Ex. 67 was good for Rs. 1,509 although it also found that out of this Rs. 600 was not paid, that the plaintiff's suit was a suit for redemption and that, plaintiff being an agriculturist, she could not claim the excess profits realised by the mortgagee (Janoji v. Janoji 7 Bombay 185). The rest of the decree of the first Court was confirmed.

The plaintiff appealed to the High Court. The arguments were not over when their Lordships rose for the day, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the appellant. Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared on behalf of the respondents.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

YELIA BIN MALIA KALSAI AND OTHERS. v. KING-EMPEROR.

This was an application made to the High Court by Mr. Inverarity to obtain a rule the for transfer of a case from the Court of the Special Magistrate at Gujnal to Belgaum.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—

The applicants are charged with the murder of one Shankar Raoji Deshpande at Balekundri within the jurisdiction of Sangli State and are placed at present before the Special First Class Magistrate at Gujnal in the Belgaum District to take their trial there. The applicants were arrested by the British Police in the first week of September 1913, and were removed from place to place till the 28th of September 1913, when they were handed over to the Special First Class Magistrate at Gujnal to record their confessions. The confessions of two of the applicants were recorded by the said Magistrate on 28th September 1913. The applicants are British subjects residing in a village called Hudli in the Belgaum District and were at the time of the alleged murder cultivating garden land at Balekundri in the Sangli State. When the applicants knew that the Sangli authorities were asking for their extradition to the Sangli State, the applicants applied to the Political Agent at Kolhapur for a certificate under Section 188 of Criminal Procedure Code and prayed that as they were British subjects their trial should be held by a British magistrate. The application of the applicants was rejected by the Political Agent on 5th November 1913, and the applicants were ordered to be handed over to the Sangli State to take their trial there. The applicants were accordingly handed over to the Sangli State on 20th November 1913, and the magisterial inquiry in respect of the offence commenced later on at Shahapur in the Sangli State.

"CONFESSIONS NOT VOLUNTARY."

The applicants were in custody of the Special Magistrate at Gujnal and immediately afterwards they were transferred from Gujnal to Shahpur in the Sangli State. The applicants complained to the Magistrate in the latter State that their confessions recorded before the Gujnal Magistrate were not voluntary and true and they were obtained by torture. The magisterial inquiry in the Sangli State continued and more than 20 witnesses were examined before the committing magistrate. While the inquiry was thus proceeding, the Political Agent at Kolhapur granted a certificate under section 188 of Criminal Procedure Code and the applicants were removed from the Sangli State to Belgaum in the British Territory and placed before the First Class Magistrate at Belgaum. The applicants then applied to the Political Agent at Kolhapur that as once a certificate under section 188 was refused and as their trial had already commenced within the Sangli jurisdiction and as no less than 20 witnesses weer examined before the Committing Magistrate, the certificate under section 188 should be recalled the Political Agent informed the applicants that the same could not be recalled. The applicants after they are brought to Belgaum are not having their trial before the Magistrate at Belgaum, but that the police had filed the charge-sheet in the Special Magistrate's Court at Gujnal who has ordered that the trial before him is to commence on the 27th Instant.

RULE GRANTED.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of Counsel granted a rule and ordered that proceedings in the Gujnal Court should be stayed.

Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Khare and Mr. Kulkarni appeared on behalf of the applicant.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 26TH OF FEBRUARY, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.

To speak to the minutes of Consent Decree.

849-11—Matabhai J & Madan Jayantilal Ramdas v. Kessondas Ghanshyandas, & ors. Messrs. H M & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

963-12—Captain & V Hirji Khetsey & Co a firm v. The B B & C I Ry Co Crawford B & Co. Part heard.

1467-12—Unwalla P and P Ahmed Fakroodin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors, Manecklal and Ty., Patell and Ez. Part Heard, 9-2-14.

842-12—Mulla and Mulla Tyeb Abdulla bin Ababakar Bamb v. Ahmed Fakrudin & ors. Un. P. P. Part heard.

652-12—Crawford B & Co Edwin Reis & ors. v. Messrs. W L Pantinge & Co a firm and anr. In person Wadia & Co. Part Heard 5-2-14.

569-11—Payne & Co Mathurdas Kallanji & Co a firm v. Amratlal Verchand and anr. Shamrao M & H.

740-13—Jamsetji R and D (For a pauper.) Rakhia Sultan v. Sallebhai Ibrahim Little & Co.

83-13—Unwalla P & P Gokuldas Dayaram Master v. Jaffer Mahomed Goolam Hoosein & anr. against 1st Defndt only.

512-12—Jehangir M and S Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosub and ors. Raghavya N & Co.

309-13—Pestonji R K & Co Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v. Dadabhoy Hormusji Bilimoria M B Chothia Pestonji R K & Co.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Nagindchand v. Chundulal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nusserwanji Darualla and anr..

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakaram v. Shavchand Dharmsey and ors. Manchershaw & N.

630-13—Hiralal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand and ors. v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr. Little & Co Bhaishanker K & G.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Correa v. Thomas William De' Almeida Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smathem B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabhai widow & ors. D J Mantri Khunderao L & M.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ld. & anr. v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

601-13—Rustomji & Co Matturadas Gordhandas & ors. v. Ranchordas Kallianji and ors Ardeshir H & Co Little & Co Man. H M & Co. Soondardas & Co. Rustomji & Co.

546-10—Payne & Co The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Gangabai widow & ors. Wadia G & Co.

1145-12—Mulla and Mulla Pandoaji v. Govind Bettoni and anr. Bick M R & Co.

652-13—Dubash & Co. Nandlal Khushalji v. Bai Nairvahu widow Madn. A. C.

703-13—Crawford B & Co Turner Hoar & Co a firm v. Bhimji Mulji Raval & anr. Daphtary F & D.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 49.

Suits for hearing and Final disposal.
Long Cause.

658-11—Daph F & D. R D Sethna & ors. v. Hemraj Malsey & anr. Ard. H D & Co.

Reference.

L. A. Reference, 3-13.—E. F. Nicholson, In re Government v. Ismail Abdul Karim Sarang and ors., Ard. H. D. and Co., D. J. Mantri.

Long Causes.

229-12.—Mirza M. and M., The Oriental Bank of India, Ld. v. Noor Mahomed Jina, Payne and Co., For Re-hearing.

899-13—Hiralal & Co. Jamnadas Dawji & anr. v. Varjlal Tarachand & anr Payne & Co Jam R & D.

109-13—Madh K & Ch R D Sethna v. Tyaballi and ors. Edg. G W & Co.

1275-12.—Sm B. and Co., Framji Sorabji Ghandy and ors. v. Lukhmibai widow, Wadja G. and Co.

810-13—Kanu H & Co Chandrakant Pandharinath Purshotam & ors. v Krishnabai widow Purmanand & Co.

68-13—Payne & Co The Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navigation Co of India Ld. (in Liquidation) v. Goolam Hooscin Essaji Tajbhai Bick. M R & Co.

805-13—Surajmal and Co Kanji Pragji v. Premji Vallabhdas and ors. Ardeshir H D & Co Jehangir M and S Madhowji K & C Mirza M and M.

1022-12—Wadia G and Co. The Eastern Bank Ltd. v. N Gokaldas & Co a firm and anr. Payne & Co.

496-13—Payne and Co Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed v. Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed & ors. Pestonji R K & Co Crawford B & Co.

947-13—Patell and Ez Gajanand Moreshwar v. Virbal Anant and ors., Against 5th defendant only.

286-13—Tyabjee D and Co., Khushalchand Gopaldas a firm v Kundunmull Indermull and ors., Captain and V.

1119-12—Man. H M and Co., Rahim Meheralli v Meheralli Hamir, Manchershaw and N.

1304-12—Amin and D. Chaganlal Ambaram v. Sha Govind Kercon, Payne and Co.

975-12—Bhimji and Co., Harakhbai widow v. Judha Lakhatusey, Manecklal and T.

1323-12—Khunderao L and M. Cheonilal Lalchand v. Motila l Raghunathdas, Bhaishanker K and G.

871-13—Ardeshir H D and C., Purshotam Padamsey and anr. v. Bhaidas Kalliandas and anr, Manchershaw and N.

1028-12—Motichand and D. Kuberdas Narseydas a firm v Chunilal Chotalal and Co. a firm Surajmal and Co., Judah and S. For postponement, Motichan l and D. Mulji and Th.

876-12—Raghavaya N and Co., Nanubhai v. Bhimabai widow and ors. Judah & S.

638-11—Surajmal and Co., Ambalal Virchand v. Virchand Jaichand and anr, Khanderao L and M, Jehangir G and B.

209-13—Jehangir M and S. Cawasji Nusserwanji Doctor v Piroshaw Framji Dalal.

1306-12—Nadirshaw and D., Byramji Cursetji Daruwalla v Dadabhai Ardeshir Poshkhanawalla, Jehangir and S.

239-13—Jehangir M and S. Walee Mahomed Hassan v Mirajee Aboo Panadee, Judah and S.

1116-12—Manecklal and T. Vallabhdas Haridas v. Dayal Haridas, Madhowji K and C.

1349-12—Madhowji K and C. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v Ramdas Mulji, Nanu H and Co.

65-13—Jehangir M & S Mahomed Bin Mahomed Jaffer v Miss Moani & ors Sunderdas & Co.

66-13—JJehangir M & S D & Co v Miss Goolnar Sunderdas & Co.

1117-10—Wadia G & Co. The Tricumdas Milk Co Ld v Mulraj Khatao & ors Payne & Co Edg. G & W Bick. R & Co Daph F & D

910-13—Madhowji K & Ch Dhanavhu widow v. Vallabhdas Lakmidas & ors. Jamsetji R & Devidas.

470-11—Bhai K & G Rambalabh Harmukhrai v. Goperam Harmukrai & anr. Soonderdas & Co. Crawford B & Co.

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WILL SATISFY THE TASTE OF MOST.

It is an exceptionally good blend of the best Highland Whiskies and compares favourably with any of the high-priced advertised brands.

As a Peg Whisky it is distinctly first class, being characterised by those qualities that make it a very suitable drink for every day use. To get the real flavour, it should be taken *without ice* in the first instance, as the latter always, necessarily, detracts from the flavour of the better class Whiskies while it masks the faults of the cheaper types, and consequently, renders it impossible to make a true comparison.

We ask you not to be prejudiced by bias in favour of a brand because it is advertised by a prominent house; but to buy a bottle of Special Liqueur and test it against any brand you are now using.

Rs. 36 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY'S RACING.

LAST DAY OF THE BIG MEETING.

A QUIET WIND-UP.

FORFEIT'S VICTORY.

BEN HUR'S GOOD RACE.

ANOTHER DEAD HEAT.

From our Racing Correspondent.

Quite a pleasant little gathering, and a tolerably fair day's racing brought the Big Meeting of 1914 to a close yesterday afternoon. There can be no question that the fixture, taken all-round, has been an unqualified success, and it must be gratifying to Major Hughes, the Secretary, Mr. Reynolds, the Handicapper, and the other officials of the Club who have worked so hard in the interests of the public, to feel that their efforts in providing five days of the best racing India is capable of producing, have been so generally and widely appreciated. The stakes offered for competition are the highest on record for Western India, and it is probable that when statistics are entered into, it will be found that the attendance has never been surpassed.

This is neither the time nor the occasion for any further comments or criticisms on the working of the Tote. One or two of the rules undoubtedly call for a certain amount of modification, and if the Bombay Government find it is impossible to place this Presidency on an equality with other parts of India, with regard to the vexed question of betting through the Bookmaker, the existing system of Tote-bettings will have to undergo some material changes, if the Western India Turf wishes to maintain its popularity. When this is properly represented to the Club it will no doubt see its way to do the right thing at the right time. And that is all that can be said about the matter for he present. More anon!

The Desert Plate, the opening event was a most interesting handicap, and it would have been doubly so, had either Solar Star or German Silver followed Sweden's excellent example by declining to take part. Nizam-ul-Mulk having the services of Brown and a fair record at the last Gwalior Meeting, was made a good first favourite, and when the field turned into the straight it looked as if this confidence in his ability had not been misplaced. Harry Johnson, however, it seems had to be reckoned with, for he came along with a magnificent rattle and just up on the post to share the honours. This was "Johnson's" eighth effort of the season, and beyond once running an indifferent fourth at an early Extra, his performances have not been particularly attractive this season, and the way he made all his own running when the dead-heat was discussed, crumpling up the Nizam most convincingly, created a good deal of surprise with the crowd generally. Solar Star ra[n] a creditable second to the dead-leaters, b[ut] German Silver, who received a good d[eal] of public support was never in the hunt.

The Worli Plate, was a most popular betting event, and nearly every candidate came in for a fair share of support. No stable was doubly represented, and backers took full advantage of the temporary respite by betting with a considerable amount of confidence as soon as the machine was ready to do business,—a marked contrast to the usual run of things, when bewildered punters are groping about hopelessly for a clue until the last moment. Lithosian brushed up considerably since his effort last Saturday, turning the tables on his stable companion Cherrywood with 9lbs. in his favour. Arkangelo, however, was not to be denied this time, and under the capable pilotage of Ruiz landed the stakes by a short head.

Although Ben Hur had very cle[ar] most talked of earlier in the season tha[t] a veritable "smasher" amongst [the] class of the newly-landed d[ivi]sion, by winning by six lengths pulling-u[p] his first essay, it was yesterday thou[ght] that the horses would find his measure[d] delusion, for the little fellow aga[in] his excellence by winning comfort[ably] the pick of the big brigade as we[ll] Kayid that ran second is a very [good] youngster, and it would not be [a] to learn that he had changed ha[nds] stiff figure for the Poona campaig[n].

Mr. Byramji must have had a s[ig]ht on his own account, with regard to th[e] which Tartania could [not] a five-furlong sprint. [Brown] went off with Mr. R. R. S.' Mar[e] at a most extraordinary pelt when the gat[e] went up for the Colaba Plate, and at one [period] must have been about half a furlong [ahead] of his field. She "bust" up to nothing at the half mile post when Miss Drake ran up to her, and going on nicely. Ferguson won a well-judged race. Double Chin was going great guns at the finish, and might have created a diversion had the distance been a furlong further.

The Mansfield Plate was supposed to be the big race of the day. It was, however, generally recognised early in the betting by the liberal support Forfeit was receiving from a mysterious source, that Polish was possibly not the stable's elect, and this fact robbed the event of a good deal of interest. Polish was by no means badly treated by the handicapper, but the agitation in favour of Mr. Goculdass's second string was so pronounced it had to command must have been gall and wormwood to Brown to find when he came alongside of Forfeit turning into the straight, that Purtoosingh had quite enough up his sleeve to ensure a safe journey home. It was a part, for, it looked any odds on Criton passing him when they raced past the distance post

Nakib made amends for his previous bad luck by winning the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Plate very attractively ridden by Ruiz. Dhaman was again well supported, and his series of disappointments unmistakably point to a loose screw somewhere. Some say a cough has been troubling him. It is to be hoped this is correct and that the mischief is not mere deep-seated in a threatened leg trouble.

The opinion expressed in these columns to the effect that Abdul Malik was not likely to win a handicap this Bombay season looks like materializing. When Maasal nearly accounted for the pony champion in the Paddock Plate at a difference of 9lbs., the incident was highly significant, and Abdul's defeat yesterday in the Gough Memorial Stakes amply confirms the impression which was formed regarding his present racing form, which is not within a stone of what it was last Poona season, otherwise Abdul Malik would have won the race yesterday pulling-up. A good little pony in, Baldwin won the race, he had his six-furlong winding-up gallop in the Town Plate last Wednesday, and those who were fortunate enough in putting two and two together by backing him yesterday rejoiced largely.

THE DESERT PLATE.—3-15 p.m.

Rs. 1,500 to the Winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Distance.—About 1 mile 1 Furlong.

Mr. F. F. Garda's NIZAM-UL-MULK 8st. 11lbs. Brown 1*
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's HARRY JOHNSON 8st. 11lbs. Zammel 1*
Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathurdas's SOLAR STAR 8st. 13lbs. Ruiz 3
Mr. A. K. Dakayel's GREY GHOST II 8st. 6lbs. Purtoosingh 4

*Dead Heat.

Also Ran:—Ajmer 8-10, Gafal 8-8, British King 8-4, Soomsam 8-4, German Silver 8-3, Guinea Merchant 7-13, Last Chance 7-5.

The Race:—Soomsam and Last Chance led out. When Nizam-ul-Mulk went to the front, followed by Soomsam, Mysore and Grey Gheot II. At the three furlongs Harry Johnson, Solar Star and German Silver ran up to the leader, and a great race down the straight resulted in a dead-heat between Harry Johnson and Nizam-ul-Mulk—1½ lengths—2 lengths.

Time 2 mins. 8 secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 13,230. Rs. 14,060.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 18-8, Rs. 117 Places Rs. 20 Rs. 62 Rs. 3,278.

The dead-heat was run off after the last race, when Harry Johnson led, from start to finish and staving off Brown's challenge won by 1/2 length.

THE WORLI PLATE.—3-45 p.m.

Rs. 1,500 to the Winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr. M. Goculdas's ARKANGELO 8st. 9lbs. Ruiz 1
Mr. R. R. S's LITHOSIAN 9st. 11lbs. Brown 2
Mr. Kelso's CHERRYWOOD 8st. 7lbs. Simpson 3
Mr. Vitt's IMPECUNIOUS 7st. 2lbs. Purtoosingh 4

Also Ran:—Meddling 9-12, Lord Reay 8-5

The Race:—Meddling, Cherrywood and Arkangelo abreast showed up. Then Lord Reay raced to the front and Impecunious ran up second. A furlong from home Arkangelo came through and won by a short head—2 length-head.

Time 1 min. 3/5 secs.

Total Investments Win Rs. 15,150. Place Rs. 10,950.

Dividends Paid. Win Rs. 44, Places Rs. 22, Rs. 31.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—4-15 p.m.

Rs. 3,000 to the Winner, Rs. 750 to the second, and Rs. 350 to the third. A Handicap for Arabs landed on or after 1st July 1913.

Distance.—About 7 Furlongs.

Nawab Nagaf Ali Khan's BEN HIR 8st. 12lbs. Ferguson 1
Mr. Munsoor Mahomed's KAZID 8st. 6lbs. Zammil 2
Messrs. M. Goculdas's and P. Mathurdas' GEORGE V 9st. 12lbs. Ruiz 3
Mr. R. R. S's ADONIS 9st. 7lbs. Brown. 4

Also Ran:—Long Silk 9-3, Red Silk 8-13, Anaz 8-10, Burjes 8-5, Excelsior 8-5, Louvre 8-2, Nawabzada 8-0, Faleh Khan 7-12, Timoor 7-10, Zemadar 7-10, Guldasta 7-3, Bin Rashid 7-7, Sunbeam 7-5.

The Race:—Sunbeam and Long Silk led out followed by Adonis and Kazid. At the five furlongs George V ran up third, and Burjes closed up just behind Adonis, at the half mile Ben Hur and Red Silk moved up to the leader, and the former was in front when they turned into the straight, followed by George V and Kazid.—Ben Hur won comfortably by 1½ lengths—1 length—neck.

Time:—1 min. 40 secs..

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 16,270, Place Rs. 17,310.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 39, Places Rs. 18 Rs. 30-8 Rs. 29.

THE COLABA PLATE.—4-45 p.m. Distance about 1¼ miles.

Rs. 2,000 to the Winner, Rs. 500 to the second, and Rs. 250 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Capts. D. French and A. W. Malony's MISS DRAKE, 8st. 5lbs., Ferguson. 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's DOUBLE CHIN, 8st. 7lbs., Ruiz 2
Mr. Wellman's NORTH, 6st. 10lbs., Purtoosingh 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s TARTANIA, 8st. 12lbs., Brown 4

Also Ran:—Hamara 9-12, Flying Fish [illegible], Mordialloc 6-10, Deverene 6-4.

The Race:—Tartania jumped off and established a long lead of 8 or 10 lengths, Hamara led the rest followed by Miss [illegible]e. At the five furlongs Miss Drake [illegible]ng [illegible]h and who won by 1½ lengths—2 lengths—¾ length.

Time:—2 min. 11secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 3,980. Place Rs. 14,130.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 20-8. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 13-8, Rs. 20-8.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—5-1[5] p.m. Distance 6 furlongs.

Rs. 7,000 to the Winner, Rs. 2,0[00] to the second and Rs. 1,000 to the third. A Handicap for Horses.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's FORFEIT, 7st. 3lbs., Purtoosingh 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s CRITON, 8st. 9lbs. Brown. 2
Mr. T. M. Thaddeu's WATCH TOWER, 7st. 9lbs., Ferguson 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' POLISH, 9st. 1lbs. Ruiz 4

Also Ran:—Orepesa 8-1, Paul Pry 7-7.

The Race:—Orepesa and Watch Tower broke the line first, but Forfeit soon passed them, and at the 3 furlongs, the order was Forfeit, Orepesa, Polish, Watch Tower, Criton. At the bend Watch Tower was second. In the straight a good race ensued between Forfeit and Criton, the former lasting out won by a head—1½ lengths—2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 13 2/5 secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 19,280. Place Rs. 12,580.

ividends Paid:—Win Rs. 51-8. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 15-8.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—5-45 p.m. Distance about 1¼ miles.

Rs. 2,000 to the Winner, Rs. 500 to the second, and Rs. 250 to third. A Handicap for Arabs.

Distance—About 1¼ Miles.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's NAKIB, 9st. 7lbs., Ruiz 1
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's TERROR, 7st. 3lbs., McGlone 2
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's ROZELMULOOK, 8st. 1lbs., Pratt 3
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' MEXICO, 7st. 9lbs., Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Dhaman 9-7, Sir Knight 8-5, Purity 8-3, Beyrut 7-12, Real Gold 7-10, Gowahajmer 7-9, Valens 7-2.

The Race:—Gowahajmer, Rozelmulook, Purity, Real Gold was the order soon after the gate went up. At the 7 furlongs Beyrut was running third, Real Gold fourth and Dhaman fifth. At the half-mile Beyrut unproved to second. At the turn Terror was in second place. Down the straught Nakib came through and won by 1 length—head—neck.

Time:—2 min. 22 secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 18,560. Place Rs. 16,930.

Dividends Paid:—Rs. 56-8. Places Rs. 23-8, Rs. 64-8, Rs. 37-8.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL STAKES.—6-15 p.m. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. P. P. Gandhy's BALDWIN, 7st 6lbs.,

Rs. 3,000 to the Winner, Rs. 700 to the second, and Rs. 350 to the third. A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mujeed 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s ABDUL MALIK, 10st 7lbs., Brown 2
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's RASPBERRY, 7st. Duller 3
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's YOUNG MAJUB, 8st 10lbs., Zammil 4

Also Ran:—Baloz 10-1, Master Bill 8-5, Zoolphokarr 8-4, Malster 7-10, Galiard 7-8, Bravo 7-8, Chechan 7-1, Lord Roseberry 6.

The Race:—Chechan, Lord Roseberry and Baldwin showed up first. Then Lord Roseberry led followed by Bravo and Raspberry. At the bend Baldwin went to the front and staving off a late challenge from Abdul Malik won by a head—2 lengths—neck.

Time:—1 min. 20 3/5 secs.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 24,750. Place Rs. 19,790.

Dividends Paid:—Win Rs. 239-8. Places Rs. 41, Rs. 18, Rs. 47-8.

ENTRIES FOR 9TH EXTRA.

SATURDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1914.

Entry closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 23rd February, 1914.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Molly S (4 years).
Mr. M. Goculdass's br e m Borgie (6 years).
Mr. F. M. Garda's b e m Meddling (5 years).
H. H. Jam Saheb's br aus h Starborn (4 years).
H. H. Jam Saheb's b e m Wild Bird (4 years).
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Prima Donna (4 years).
Mr. J. Caffrey's br aus m Lady Pranjip by Friar Juck-Dunno (6 years).
Mr. Kelso's b e g Lord Robert (5 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch aus g Lithosian (5 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s b aus m Tartania (4 years).
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Adelaide II (4 years).
Mr. Goff's br aus h Twa Brigs (5 years).

THE PAREL PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Captains S. S. Hayne and H. C. Crozier's ch a h Aden (aged) 13-3½.
Thakore Sahio of Limbdi's g a h Grequa (aged) 13-1¼.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Makbul (4 years).
Major F. C. Prideaux's b a h Young Berlin (4 years).
Mr. G. G. G. Ali's g a h President (aged) 13-2½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah (4 years) 13-3½.
Mr. Hasan Madan's b a h Mars (6 years) 13-3½.
Mr. Rashid Dakeel's g a h Lot (6 years) 13-2¼.
Captain E. B. Egerton's g a h Long Boat (aged) 14-0.
Captain S. S. Haynes's g a h Sadik Malik (4 years) 13-3½.
Mr. Toogood's ch a h Nasirabad (aged) 13-3.

AN ARAB DEALERS' CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Long Silk (4 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Mooltan (3 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Shanghai (3 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Kaiser, 13-3½ (6 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's ch a h Baltic, 13-2½ (5 years).
Mr. Abdoola Faras's b a h Golden Gate, (4 years).
Mr. Abdoola Faras's ch a h Durban, 13-2½ (5 years).
Mr. Mahomed Hajee's ch a h Nawabzada (4 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahid's b a h Sunbeam (3 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahid's g a h Khailan, 13-3½ (3 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Adonis (4 years).
Messrs. A. K. Dakayel and Yussuf bin Zaid's g a h Rent Roll, 14-0 (5 years).
Mr. T. D. Moore's g a h Chaser, 14-0, (4 years).
Mr. A. D. Jehangir's g a h Rajh Allah, 13-3½ (6 yrs.)
Mr. Ahmed Dawood's b a h Tharium (3 yrs.)
Mr. Khetab bin Ameer's b a h Nainava, 14-3 (5 yrs.)
Mr. Abood Baskar's ch e h Huddai, (4 yrs.)
Mr. Abood Basker's b a h Heliograph (5 yrs.)
Mr. A. R. Takar's ch a h Burjeo (aged.)
Mr. A. R. Takar's b a h Beclan (6 yrs.)
Mr. Sayad Mahomed's b a h Tuba 14-3 (6 yrs.)
Mr Alma Mahomed's ch e h Hoazan, 13-2½ (6 yrs.)
Messrs. Mahomed Shehanzi and Ahmed Fateh's ch e h Diplomatist, 13-3½ (4 yrs.)
Mr. Gunny's ch a h Lauvre (3 yrs.)
Nawab Nazuf Ali Khan's g a h Bell Hur, 13-2½ (aged.)
Mr. Lafto Bin Sultan's ch a h Jingle, 13-0, (3 yrs.)
Mr. Dass's Khalibo, g a h Serpent (to be aged.)
Mr. Camail Jarji's g a h Ambassador 13-3½, (4 yrs.)
Mr. Camail Jargi's ch a h Night Comet (4 yrs.)
Mr. A. Naryee's g a h Ace of Hearts 13-3½ (aged.)
Mr. A. Naryee's b e h Buttercup, 13-3½ aged.
Mr. A. W. Jehangir's b a h Taleb Khan, 13-3½ (3yrs.)
Messrs. Mahomed Mustapha and Shaik Esmail's g a h Mimmax (3 yrs.)
Mr. Munsoor Mahomed Salim's g a h Kayid (3yrs.)
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's b a h Majbar (3 yrs.)
Mr. Elia Abdoolnoor's ch e h Euphrates 3 years.)
Mr. Elia Abdoolnoor's b a h Vudhia 13-2½ (6 years.)
Mr. Gah Gah Gussoo's g a h Excelsior, (6 years.)
Mr. Mahwoods Awad's br a h Talisman (3 years.)
Mr. Hoosain Kadum's g a h Rising Dawn (6 yrs.)
Mr. A. R. Dakeel and Essau Mulla Sulliman's ch a h Arrem, 13-3½ (4 yrs.)
Mr. Abdool Wahed Hassoon's ch a h Eldorado (2 yrs.)
Mr. Nassim Saleh's br a h Black Ivory (3 yrs.)
Mr. Essa Mulla Sulliman and Abdool Rassol Essa's g a h Sayel 13-1½ (6 yrs.)
Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Crisis, 13-3½ (aged.
Mr. Gussuf Sheriff's ch a h Jemadar 13-3½ (4 yrs.)
Mr. Mahomed Abdul Aziz's b a h Bank Note (aged.)

THE VARSOVA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H. H. Jam Saheb's g a h Beglig, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' bl a h Progress, 14-0.
Mr. Adboola Faras' g a h Columbus 13-2½.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present 13-3.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Red Wood 13-2½.
Mr. Ebrahim Hazamji's g a h Investment 14-0
Mr. Ebrahim Hazamji's g a h Timoor, 13-3½.
Messrs. Yussuf bin Zaid and Mahomed Ablami's g a h Antonio 13-3.
Messrs. A. K. Dakazel and Yussuf bin Zaid's g a h Rent Roll 14-0.
Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Jack London, 13-2½.
Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Red Flag, 13-2½.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's ch a h Pop Gun, 13-3½.
Mr. Sulliman Mahalla's b a h Newmarket 14-0.
Mr. Esmail Jurji's b a h Back Bay, 13-2½.
Mr. G. H. G. Ali's g a h President, 13-2½.
Mr. H. R. Badshah's g a h Pretender II, 13-3.
Mr. Ali Khalaf's ch a h Afreen, 14-0.
Mr. Mirza Hoosain's g e h Nayel Pasha 13-1½.
Mr. Mujeed Abdul Rehman's g a h Pepul, 13-3.
Mr. Yaccob Zaheir's g a h Pharaoh, 13-3½.
Mr. Essa Mulla Sulliman's ch a h Vulture, 13-3½.
Mr. A. R. Dackell's g a h Bin Rashid, 14-0.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Esso Mulla Sulliman's ch a h Arrem 13-3½.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeels and A. A. Mahomed's b a h Mulberry, 13-3.
Mr. Godha Maskur's ch a h Puma, 13-3.
Mr. E. Nazareth's g. a h Royalist, 13-1½.
Mr. R. J. Barsiwalla's g a h Lord Roberts, 13-2½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 13-3½.
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's br a h Small Diamond, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. H. Sharaballi's S. Mehta's g a h Old China, 13-2½.
Mr. Hasan Madar's b a h Mars, 13-3½.
Mr. Haji Mahmood Mahomeds ch a h Hurbia, 14-0.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mutar, 14-0.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood, 13-2½.
Mr. A. R. Dakeels and A. A. Mahomed's b a h Mulberry, 13-3.
Captain S. S. Stayne's g a h Arabian Spot, 14-0.
Mr Loogood's ch a h Nasirabad, 13-3.
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Beethoven, 13-3½.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot, 13-3½.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine, 13-3½.

THE MUSCAT PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. P. R. Naik's g a h Agent, 13-2½.
Colonel M. R. Marshall's ch a g Mahboob, 13-2½.
Major J. H. M. Davie's b a h Little King, 13-3½.
Thakore Sahib of Limbdi's g a h Grequa, 13-1¼.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present 13-3.
Messrs. Tacoob Swedani and Kassam Javeri's b a h Turkish General, 13-3.
Mr. R. R. S's b a h Red Wood, 13-2½.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's ch a h Zawan 13-2.
Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Jack London 13-2½.
Mr. G. F. Stevrides g a h Lord Satu, 13-2½.
Major F. B. Prideaux's ch a m Bahrain Girl, 14-0.
Mr. H. R. Badshah's g a h Pretender II. 13-3.
Mr. G. H. G. Ali's g a h President, 13-2½.
Mr. Shaik Esmail's g a h Malayeb, 13-1½.
Mr. R. J. Barsiwalla's g a h Lord Roberts, 13-2½.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 13-3½.
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's br a h Small Diamond, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. H. Sharaballi's S. Mehta's g a h Old China, 13-2½.
Mr. Hasan Madar's b a h Mars, 13-3½.
Mr. Haji Mahmood Mahomeds ch a h Hurbia, 14-0.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Mutar, 14-0.
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Mr Loogood's ch a h Nasirabad, 13-3.
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Beethoven, 13-3½.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot, 13-3½.
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's ch a h Flying Machine, 13-3½.

LAWN TENNIS.

WESTERN INDIA OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

No less than seven games were played yesterday in connection with the opening of the singles in the Open Amateur Championship Tournament of Western India, under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana. Entries have been so large this year that in order to get the three events over in reasonable time as many games will have to be played as possible each afternoon, morn-

WASTEFUL OUTLAY ON ARMAMENTS.

FUTILE APPEAL TO EUROPE.

SIR EDWARD GREY AT MANCHESTER.

Sir Edward Grey was entertained at dinner at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, on February 3, by the president and members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Exceptional interest was taken in the gathering, as it was anticipated that Sir Edward would make an important pronouncement on national defence, says the "Daily Chronicle." The president of the chamber, Mr. Edward H. Langdon, was in the chair, and there were present Lord Derby, Lord Emmott, Sir A. A. Haworth, the Lord Mayor of Manchester (Mr. Ald. MacCabe), and Mr. H. Nuttall, M.P.

Sir Edward, in reply to the toast of his health, said:—

I was told when I was in Manchester in the autumn on another occasion that the Manchester trade had suffered owing to the war in the Balkans, because the ravages of that terrible war had inevitably diminished the purchasing power of the Balkans, which were an important market for Manchester goods. (Hear, hear.) Well, that of course was unavoidable. Anybody who followed the course of that war must have realised how terrible were the underlying forces which caused it.

Nothing but the interference of the Great Powers of Europe could have prevented it, and for the Great Powers to resort to force themselves in order to keep the peace might be a somewhat hazardous proceeding. Perhaps it will not always be so. A day may come—though not in our generation, I hope in some future generation—when if ever war breaks out in Europe between any two countries the other countries will rush to stamp out that war with as little suspicion of the purity of each other's motives as neighbours rush to help each other to put out a fire. (Cheers.) But we have not reached that point yet. (Laughter.)

I am not going to reveal any secrets about the Navy Estimates of this year. I could, of course, tell you several things about them.

I could assure you that they will be such as will adequately safeguard the interests of this country. On the other hand, they will not be such as to support any aggressive policy, I don't know that I have anything comforting to say about the expenditure on armaments. I can, of course, tell you that I cannot confirm—quite the contrary—sensational stories that have been told about the Cabinet being likely to find itself unable to agree upon the Navy Estimates of the year.

I am not sure even that this is a comforting statement to everybody.

EXCESSIVE EXPENDITURE.

I can, of course, enlarge on an eloquent denunciation of the waste of excessive expenditure on armaments. I have come as near eloquence as I ever came in my life in the House of Commons on that subject, but if I did that now we should not find ourselves very much further forward to-morrow morning.

A very remarkable thing about the situation is that while any large increase in the building programme in any great country in Europe has a stimulating effect on other countries it does not follow that the slackening off of any one brings diminution in others.

There seems to be a sort of idea abroad, an unconscious one, a very misleading one, that this is a race with some prize to be won at the end of it. It is a most misleading idea, but supposing it exists it does not follow that if the leading horse slackened off, and that slackening was due to exhaustion, the effect would be a slackening on the part of others. The effect might be a stimulating one. Whilst British naval expenditure is a great factor in the naval expenditure of Europe, the forces that are making for that increase are really beyond control. I will admit we had some responsibility in building the first Dreadnought. No doubt we are open to the criticism that we set the example, but that is many years ago, and I think even that criticism may be qualified by saying that at the time we built the first Dreadnought. Dreadnoughts were in the air, and they would somehow or other have come upon the water if we had not been the first to put them there. We are open to some criticism on that point, but at the present moment, whatever is causing the increase in the expenditure on Dreadnoughts in Europe, it is going on without reference to England at all.

THE GERMAN SHIPS.

The ships which Germany is going to lay down are being laid down under a Naval Law which cannot be altered, which was laid down many years ago by the Reichstag, and which cannot be altered by anything we can do. Take France, Austria, Russia, and Italy, and ask them why they are building Dreadnoughts. I don't think you can say in regard to any of them that they are building because we are.

If we shut down our programme altogether, and desist from building anything this year, or build nothing the year afterwards, I don't think it would cause any alteration in shipbuilding in Europe.

What its indirect consequences might be later on is a matter of considerable speculation. The consequences might be favourable, and they might be very unfavourable, and for us to make an enormous reduction of our naval expenditure when there was no certainty that it was going to have a corresponding effect on the rest of Europe would be staking too much on a gambling chance. (Cheers.)

Nevertheless I do think this Dreadnought era is one to be deplored and very wasteful. (Lord Derby: "Hear, hear.") I should like to know what verdict history will pronounce upon it, and I trust it may pass in time for history to pronounce on it in our own lifetime.

WHY WE PROTEST.

The dislike of excessive expenditure is stronger in this country than in many other countries in Europe.

But we are not calling out more loudly than others because we are most hurt. (Cheers.) It is not that we feel the financial strain more than others. (Hear, hear.) On the contrary we feel it least, and I wish somebody would work out—taking the last ten years—from the financial point of view some comparison of the leading countries of Europe—what is their rate of taxation per head of the population, what is the incidence of that taxation, direct or indirect, what sums has each country been able to devote to social reform; and last, but not least, what in the great countries of Europe during the last ten years has been the increase or decrease of national debt for unproductive purposes.

A comparative statement of that kind, I am sure, would show that we are not calling attention to the excessive burden of the expenditure on armaments because the financial pressure has been felt mostly in this country. Then why are we doing it? The reason is that we are a business country, and we are penetrated with the sense of the unproductiveness of the expenditure. We are shocked, as business men, with the sense of the waste of it, and we are filled, as business men, with the apprehension of the effect it will have, not on our own credit but on the credit of Europe, in which each country, however financially sound it is, has a vital interest, and because, as thinking men, we have the foreboding that in the long run exceptional expenditure on armaments, carried to an excessive degree, must lead to catastrophe, and may even sink the ship of European prosperity and civilisation. (Cheers.)

It is natural to ask "What is to be done?" and I am bound to say that at present I can see very little to be done, except to keep our own expenditure within the limits of national safety and our obligations to other parts of the Empire. It has been suggested that we should make appeals to other countries to enter into mutual arrangements for reduction of expenditure on armaments. We have, in the last few years, made appeals. Individual Ministers have made appeals, every one of which I endorse, some of which, indeed, have been initiated by me, and made by me to other countries. I endorse everything which has been said by my colleagues.

But we must not get into the habit of thinking that if that work does not do what it seems obvious to us it ought to do, it is our fault—that they are dying to do it, only they are so bashful as to be waiting for a proposal from us to do what seems to us so obvious. I think, in foreign affairs, we must modify the maxim of doing unto others as you would be done by. It is often misleading in dealing with foreign nations. It would be much better to put it this way: "If you wish to please foreign nations and to get on well with them, do unto them as they would be done by." That is the real maxim which makes for good relations between foreign Powers.

EDUCATION NEEDED.

It is no good making to them appeals which they will not welcome and are not prepared to receive. We have to bear in mind that in a large part of the continent of Europe—at any rate, in many great countries of Europe—they still regard their expenditure on armaments as an internal affair, and resent as an intrusion demands from any foreign country that it should be open to discussion or arrangement.

It is felt by us that we must wait till other great countries in Europe are penetrated with the same feelings that we ourselves have with regard to the desirability of arresting the expenditure on armaments. We have in this country a Norman Angell Society, which produces most attractive and forcible arguments, appealing most strongly to the intellect, on this question of armaments and of war generally. They meet with great success amongst us. I trust in time they will meet with success on the Continent also. (Cheers.)

But it is not enough to get things into people's heads. You have got to get them into their feelings as well before they become really operative, and it has occurred to me sometimes that the schoolmaster can teach things which the lecturer cannot. The lecturer appeals to the intellect; the schoolmaster sometimes finds it necessary to enforce knowledge by appeals addressed not entirely to the intellect—(laughter)—but also to the feelings.

POWER OF FINANCE.

Is there any schoolmaster who is going to perform this task in Europe? The one schoolmaster who can perform it is Finance. The pressure of finance is the one thing that will bring home to people the desirability of diminishing the probability of war and of keeping within bounds the competition in expenditure on armaments; and if I see little that is hopeful at present I cannot help thinking that we must be approaching the time when the pressure of finance will alter the perspective and bring about a point of view in Europe generally with regard to expenditure on armaments which may produce an atmosphere, perhaps no long time ahead, which may make the chances of an agreement between the nations for an arrest of expenditure in armaments very much greater than it is at the present moment. (Cheers.)

CHARLES HOWITT AND A. PHILLIPS DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Yesterday the Charles Howitt and A. Phillips Dramatic Company, which is to give a series of pieces at the Royal Opera House, Chaupati, commencing from March 5th. with a representation of a piece entitled "Nobody's Daughter," arrived in Bombay from South Africa by the German East African intermediate boat s. s. President. The Company comprises no less than thirteen persons and one of the leading ladies Miss Gertrude Goddart arrived here about a week before the rest of the cast. The Bombay public have not witnessed drama for some time, and it is expected that they will avail themselves of this chance of seeing a good play during the course of next month.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

RECENT BANK FAILURES.

GOVERNMENT ENQUIRY PROPOSED.

SIR G. M. CHITNAVIS' RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

MR. CLARK'S SYMPATHETIC REPLY.

At yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Council, after the Provincial Small Causes Courts Bill and the Telegraph Bill had been passed, discussion was resumed on Mr. S. N. Banarjea's resolution for the appointment of a committee to consider the advisability of revising the system of provincial settlements now in vogue.

The Finance Member opposed the resolution on the ground that he was in no way convinced of the necessity or expediency of the course suggested by Mr. Banerjea, and it was negatived.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis' resolution for an enquiry into the recent bank failures was the subject of an interesting discussion.

Mr. Clark informed the Council that the Government of India before the recent bank failures, had addressed Local Governments and Administrations inviting their opinion and that of the mercantile community on certain proposals for legislation on the subject of the management of banks. On the receipt of their replies the question whether legislation in the matter should be undertaken, would be decided. The Government, he added, had not yet decided whether a special enquiry would be necessary, but the possibility that a special enquiry might usefully be undertaken at some suitable stage, had already been under consideration and would not be overlooked.

The mover of the resolution was satisfied with Mr. Clark's reply and withdrew it.

Rai Sir Ram's resolution on the advisability of extending the principle of levying a portion of local rates and cesses on persons residing in rural areas who were not agriculturists, provided discussion for the rest of the sitting.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. H. E. the Viceroy presided. The attendance was fair. The Government business was taken first, Sir Reginald Craddock asking the Council to consider the Select Committee's report on the Provincial Small Causes Courts Bill.

The Bill was passed without any criticism.

The Hon. Mr. Clark, moved that the Select Committee's report on the Indian Telegraph Bill be taken into consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Achariar moved several amendments to this Bill. One of the amendments was accepted in a modified form, relating to imminent danger to human life (Section 191).

The Telegraph Bill was then passed.

Rai Sita Nath Roy withdraw his several amendments but urged that the word "Native" should be omitted.

His Excellency: "The Hon. member has given notice of no such amendment."

Mr. Achariar moved his first amendment for the omission of extra territorial jurisdiction provided for in the Bill. Mr. Clark pointed out that extra territorial jurisdiction was for dealing with offences in Chandernagore, Pondicherry and elsewhere and claimed that they could take extra territorial powers in respect of Indian subjects.

Mr. Achariar, replying, pointed out that if he and Mr. Abbott committed offences under the Act at Teheran he was liable to punishment and not Mr. Abbott. The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Achariar then asked the word "Native" for Indian should be omitted, but Mr. Clark pointed out that under advice from legal officers he was unable to accept the amendment.

Both Mr. Banerjea and Sir Ali Imam spoke on the amendment, the former remarking that in the select committee he himself raised the objection.

Sir Ali Imam said that word "Native" had acquired a certain sense of contempt, but although he himself was a native he felt that he and his countrymen could rise above it. All the same, speaking on behalf of Government, he said he felt great sympathy for those who resented the use of the word and who would have eliminated it if it could have been done without destroying the symmetry of the language.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Achariar also lost several more amendments, but these drew an important statement from Mr. Clark that under the licensing clause educational institutions will be allowed wireless installation appliances for instruction and research purposes.

PROVINCIAL SETTLEMENTS.

MR. BANERJEA'S RESOLUTION REJECTED.

After the disposal of the Telegraph Bill discussion was resumed on Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea's resolution on provincial finance.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyia supported the resolution.

Sir William Meyer, in reply to Mr. Banerjea's resolution, said the mover had attacked a very wide and important subject. After referring to the earlier financial systems in India, Sir William discussed the last settlement of 1911-12 in the newly constituted provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam. He explained that they went under a temporary settlement which was to exist until such time as experience should warrant its conversion into a permanent settlement. The revision of temporary settlement would take place during the coming year and would come into force on the 1st April, 1915. After detailing at great length the principles of present provincial settlements Sir William Meyer said he felt some wonder that the great developments which had been made were not appreciated and that Government was now asked to throw them over and embark on a new policy. He found that the basis of the present settlement system could not in the present circumstances be further liberalised. The only other main object of the criticisms offered was presumably to serve a higher degree of administrative independence by weakening the financial tie between the Supreme and Provincial Governments. Government, Sir William said, could not weaken the subsidiary safeguards which they held to be justified. Continuing, Sir William pointed out that the Provincial Governments now enjoyed liberal financial freedom of action notably in regard to their budgets.

The Honourable member was reading extracts from report of the Decentralisation Commission when His Excelleney intimated to him, that his time was drawing short.

Summing up, Sir William said that Government's policy had been one of constant increasing liberality. The Provincial Governments were now in a position which their predecessors of twenty years ago could not have hoped for. The Provincial Governments had larger resources to-day and were in a position as regarded cash that he as custodian of the Imperial Finances regarded with envy. Sir William said he was compelled to oppose the resolution.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, while regretting that his resolution was not accepted, said that yet he would acknowledge the lucid manner in which Sir William Meyer had explained the history of provincial settlement. His another regret was that Sir William Meyer had made no mention of Government of India's despatch of 25th August to which he (Mr. Banerjea) made reference in his speech yesterday. In that despatch a clear promise was given of complete provincial autonomy.

Sir William Meyer after having a conversation with the Viceroy, rose again and said that with reference to the pledge of complete provincial autonomy in finance he admitted no such pledge. Although he was not then himself in the Government he could give the best proof against the existence of such a pledge. The changes announced at the Durbar were effected in 1912 when provinces made in 1911 were still in their infancy. If the Government had intended to give any such pledge it could have altered the financial arrangement at the very time. People who were the authors of any arrangment should be the best judges of what they meant.

The motion was put to the Council and negatived.

ENQUIRY INTO BANK FAILURES.

SIR G. CHITNAVIS RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

The Hon. Mr. G. M. Chitnavis then proposed the following resolution "That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council the advisability of appointing a Committee composed of persons with judicial, financial and commercial experience, to enquire into the causes of the recent Bank failures and to report what, if any, measures are desirable to regulate and control banks and banking business in this country."

He said:—I think, I need hardly expatiate on the fact that within the last few months there have been numerous bank failures in various parts of this country which have caused widespread distress and have to some extent shaken the public confidence in this class of commercial enterprise. The probability of collapses of this nature was not unforeseen by those, who have been watching the recent industrial and commercial development which has been a feature of the last few years.

I find that Local Governments and other bodies are being consulted on the question of the necessity of legislating to control the matters I have specified in my resolution. I propose, therefore, to endeavour to establish the following propositions:—1. That a state of affairs calling for an investigation exists; 2. that the present is an appropriate time for holding such an investigation; and 3. that the method I suggest is the most suitable and effective manner in which it can be made.

The provisions of the Indian law relating to liquidation, compulsory or voluntary, invest the court with powers sufficient to enable it to collect the assets of the bankrupt company and to distribute them among the creditors. Certain powers auxiliary to these authorise the Court to determine the assets and settle the list of contributors. These are large powers, to be sure, and an examination of the financial position of the company would undoubtedly fall within the purview of the law. It might also be conceded that a thorough judicial enquiry into the suspected fraud in the management would be, not only a justifiable, but a necessary procedure. But, as can well be seen, an investigatin of the various subterfuges and malpractises by which the depositors and shareholders have been duped by an unscrupulous and scheming manager is certainly not within the primary function of the Court.

NECESSITY OF INVESTIGATION.

In my opinion the the investigation recommended in the resolution is not, and cannot be superfluous. Nor is it premature for practically the same reasons. Had this investigation depended for its success upon the results of the liquidation proceedings, the contention would have had a semblance of validity; but in the light of the contention that the scope of the enquiry now is recommended altogether different, even that semblance disappears. There is nothing in the liquidation proceedings to make a thorough investigation by a commission injudicious either absolutely or in point of time.

As regards the replies to Government enquiries, I venture to suggest that in the majority of cases, they will be answered by persons with no special knowledge or interest in the particular class of subject with which I am dealing. In so far as they may be from well-informed sources, they will be largely tinged by the particular interest of those concerns, and will not replace that sifting investigation in a judicial spirit which may be expected from the careful investigation of experts sitting together and devoting their energies to one particular end. The course I advocate is one which is well supported by precedent in many countries.

EFFECT ON PUBLIC CREDIT.

It may be suggested that an enquiry of the nature contemplated might shake public credit to a dangerous extent. I myself take an exactly opposite view. Look to the present depression in cotton trade and the falling off of prices. There is likely to be also a continuous run for deposits on well managed banks. All this means that this money will be lost eventually to trade and industries. It appears to me that if no investigation is made the public mind will be left in a disturbed condition which will be most unfavourable to commercial development, and that Government will hardly be doing as much as we expect it to do to foster our growing trades and industries, if they fail to come forward and extend a guiding hand when events have shown that one is needed. To enable them to do so in the most effective manner and to frame well considered measures, information which, I venture to think, can be obtained in no other way, should be collected in the manner which I have suggested. There is a further practical consideration which will appeal to Government in a very direct manner. The credit of a country is a matter of such importance that no Government can fail to pay great attention to preserve it unimpaired. Any serious disturbance of its tranquility must be a matter of intimate concern to Government, and indeed I believe that has been recognised by that fact that the Government have themselves stated that they are prepared to make timely advances in suitable cases to stave off financial crisis. Before however you can give help in a disease, you must know its causes. To administer assistance in ignorance of the causes of the complaint may oftentimes do more harm than good, and here again therefore, I find a strong argument in support of my contention that the matter should be investigated.

CAPITAL PROVERBIALLY SHY.

My Lord, capital is proverbially shy in India. The theory of hoarded wealth has the support of a large body of experts. But "hoarded wealth" or "no hoarded wealth," the fact cannot be gainsaid that the holdings of the people, whatever the total, are mostly locked up and do not find remunerative employment. Liquid capital has been the great want. The high bank rate with an annual average reaching at times 8.29 per cent. as in Calcutta in 1898, and a normal annual average of about 5 per cent. for all India has cramped commercial and industrial activity. The fact is deplored by all, official and non-official, and it has been the earnest endeavour of Government to induce the people to invest their money profitably and to secure an increase in the amount of loanable capital. After years of stagnation Indian enterprise has revived and Indian capital has found its way into normal channels through the banks. Private deposits in all the banks—Presidency, Exchange and Joint Stock—have increased enormously of late. The deposits of exchange banks secured in India advanced from 753 lakhs of rupees in 1890 to 1,030 lakhs in 1895 and 2,816 lakhs in 1911. In 21 years they nearly quadrupled, and the progress was throughout steady. I do not refer to the development of "other deposits" of the Presidency Banks from 625 lakhs in 1886 to 1,412 lakhs in 1891, to 3,419 lakhs in 1911 and to 3,578 lakhs in 1912, as a considerable proportion of these deposits must belong to municipalities, trusts and like public bodies. The history of the Joint Stock Banks reveals the same satisfactory advance in the volume of deposits. It is a brighter picture. In 1911 the deposits amounted to 2,529 lakhs as against 807 lakhs of 1900, 565 lakhs of 1895 and 270 lakhs of 1890; or an increase of over 950 per cent. In the same period of 21 years, and this exclusive of the large deposits held by the Indian Specie Bank of Bombay for which the figures are not available, the outlook in 1911 was cheering indeed, but to my mind not free from anxiety. I have, however, always felt the need for close official control which I have already alluded to.

The Council adjourned for lunch at 1-15.

The Council reassembled after lunch. Sir Harcourt Butler presided.

Rai Sri Ram, Rajah Khushal Pal Singh and the Maharajah of Nashipore supported the resolution.

In opposing the resolution Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy expresed the view that a commission of inquiry would be a costly machinery for the ascertainment of facts which by this time were fairly well known in India, if not abroad. The liquidation proceedings had exposed the whole inner situation. It was a matter of common knowledge now that the transactions of some of the bankrupt banks amounted to gross fraud. It was all a miserable tale of fraud and gamble and no amount of legislation would cope with the malicious ingenuity of swindlers. The only law required for the suppression of fraud and swindling was an effective criminal law, but that they had already that "Nobody wanted to add to it," he proceeded, "neither has it been found deficient. If it has not prevented swindling by unscrupulous bank managers, the defect lies not in the statute but in human nature. Investigation by a commission into the possibilities of additional legislation is clearly purposeless. The depositors are the masters of the situation and they may be left to exercise the most effective control upon banks by withdrawing their money whenever anything goes wrong."

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola favoured certain remedial measures and legislative protection. He pointed out that smaller Swadeshi banks met with strong competitions in their borrowings from the Presidency and older exchange banks. The question he held, was a wide one. He attributed the recent bank failures to speculation and indicated the lines on which the state could step in and help. He said he would prefer a bigger commission to go through the whole question of the economic and industrial development of India.

Rai Sita Nath Roy also opposed the resolution.

MR. CLARK'S REPLY.

Mr. Clark said he did not find sufficient grounds to make him modify the views which he expressed on behalf of Government in his hon. friend asked a the same subject a few weeks ago. Perhaps, Mr. Clark continued, I may remind Council of the reply which I then gave I said the Government of India before recent bank failures addressed Local Governments and Administrations inviting their opinion and that of the mercantile community on certain proposals for legislation and the subject of the management of banks. On the receipt of their replies question whether legislation in regard to the matter should be undertaken will be decided. In arriving at any decision the Government of India will consider very carefully the causes of the recent bank failures on which much light will no doubt be thrown in the course of the liquidation proceedings. The Government of India have not yet decided whether a special enquiry into these causes will be necessary, but the possibility that a special enquiry might usefully be undertaken at some suitable stage has already been under consideration and will not be overlooked. The attitude of Government in the matter remains the same, but perhaps I may explain it a little more fully. When our proposals for amending the Companies' Law were in circulation, it was suggested in some quarters whose opinion was entitled to respect, that Government should take the opportunity of framing some special provisions in connection with banks. My hon. friend himself, as he has reminded us today, also drew attention to the matter in a Council of the same period. Rumours beginning to be rife regarding the position of some banks in India of a sufficiently grave nature to cause anxiety and it was thought that the time had come when Government should attempt to exercise some measure of control in the interests of depositors. The Government of India fully appreciated the importance of the question and gave it their very careful consideration, but decided against incorporating any provisions with this object in the Companies' Bill, partly because the question seemed to them to require further examination and to demand a fuller consultation of commercial and financial interests, and partly because such legislation being of a specialised nature could more suitably be dealt with a separate measure as in the case of Insurance Companies and Provident Societies than as part of the general company law. What we did was to address Local Governments asking for their views as to the form of legislation and as to the necessity in that event to the lines on which We laid certain legislation should proceed, and asked them to obtain commercial opinions on the subject. All this took place before the present crisis began and the opinions of Local Governments will, we hope, shortly be received. In the meantime there have occurred these many serious failures, which no one deplores more than Government, and these failures are now the subject of judicial proceedings. The result of these proceedings and the experience which the crisis has afforded will be of material assistance in considering what ought to be done in the direction of special banking legislation. But the action suggested by my hon. friend would, I think, be most undesirable at the present moment.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis in the course of his reply thanked Mr. Clark for his sympathetic reply and withdrew his resolution.

LOCAL RATES AND CESSES

After the disposal of the banking resolution Rai Sri Ram in moving his resolution on the advisability of extending the principle of levying a portion of local rates and cases on persons residing in rural areas who are not agriculturists but carry on other professions or trades, said that inhabitants of rural areas might generally be classified into (1) landholders, (2) agriculturists and (3) money lenders, dealers in grain, shopkeepers and tradesmen and (4) artizans and labourers. In the United Provinces the whole burden of paying rates and cesses had always fallen on first two classes, that is, on people connected with land. Those rates and cesses combined with some local incomes and supplemented by contribution from provincial funds constituted for each district what was district fund which was spent by the district board on various purposes. All classes of the rural population without any distinction got benefits accruing from objects, on which the proceeds of rates and cesses were spent with the exception of those who were assessed to pay income tax. The rest of the individuals falling in the category of traders, etc., did not pay any tax and did not contribute anything towards expenses incurred by district boards. It was not the object of the resolution to touch those classes of rural population who were artizens and labourers and whose earnings were very small. But it would be an act of justice if Government would take steps that money lenders, shopkeepers, etc., who paid no tax at all and had means of paying it be made, to contribute a portion of the money spent on the objects from which they derived benefits equally with the landholders and agriculturists.

Rajah Kushal Pal Singh in supporting the resolution, said that at the present time the money-lending classes were the most prosperous classes in society. He quoted from Lord Salisbury's Despatch showing the desirability of lessening the tax on land.

Sir Reginald Craddock gave his own experiences in the Central Provinces and said he was anxious to develope local self-Government on sound lines. He said that he was largely in sympathy with part of the resolution, though he could not agree to release agriculturists from their responsibilities and held that non-agriculturists did pay their fair share to the village expenses. Sir Reginald further said that he sent up a Bill suggesting minima and maxima cesses and expressed himself in favour of supplementary cesses of local rates. He would, however, urge that taxation of the kind should not be undertaken by Provincial or Imperial Governments but by local bodies. He said that if any legislation were undertaken he would suggest that in a particular area panchayets or school committees should be formed to raise money for local purposes.

Sir William Meyer, regarded the resolution as a request for readjustment of taxation which raised a very complicated issue. He would assure the mover that if Local Governments made any recommendations to the Government of India which might involve legislation that would receive the received. In the meantime there have sympathetic consideration of the Government of India. Sir William hoped that the mover would not press the motion.

Rai Sri Ram thanked the Finance Member for his assurance and withdrew his resolution. The resolution was accordingly withdrawn and the Council adjourned to the 27th instant.

EXTENSION OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

At the meeting of the Imperial Council on the 17th March Mr. Surendranath Banerjea will move: "that this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council the adoption of the following recommendations of the Decentralization Commission, namely, (a) that subject to the maintenance of a prescribed minimum balance, municipalities should have a free hand in respect of their budgets; (b) that municipal councils should usually elect their own chairmen; (c) that district boards should contain an elective majority chosen by the non-official members of the sub-district bourds; (d) that village panchayats should be formed where local circumstances and experience permit with power to carry out projects regarding village sanitation, village schools and minor village works.

"2. That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council the adoption of the following recommendations made by Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, a member of the Decentralization Commission: (a) That the presidents of district and sub-district boards should be elected; (b) that advisory councils be formed to help the magistrate-collector in the discharge of his executive duties; (c) that a Local Government Board be formed in each province for exercising control over the rural boards and municipalities."

QUESTIONS IN THE COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENTS IN POLICE DEPARTMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to Mr. Abbott's question regarding appointments in the Police Department said:—I lay on the table a statement which endeavour to give the information asked for under heads, (a) to (j) and 2 (1). In one of two instances we have had difficulty in understanding the exact intention of the question. As regards the last portion of As 2 (1), it can only be question at in provinces in which no inferred that inspectors of police have re- Anglo-Indian ns, none were accounted ceived decoration onour. With reference to worthy of that opean and Anglo-Indian question 2 (2) Eve already eligible for police inspectors and the need of creating various decorations a benefit has not been a new honour for their ering to question demonstrated. Lastly ref the salaries of 2 (3), it is not the case that ined practical- inspectors of police have rem ates now in ly unchanged for years. The nsideration force were fixed after commis- of the report of the police posed to sion, and it is not at present their entake any general action towards t Hon. hancement."

Sir Harcourt Butler replying to th the Raja Abu Jafar's question regardi mes, Hindu and Mahomedan University sch not said: "The Government of India do propose to lay on the table the correspo. ence alluded to."

Sir Robert Carlyle replying to the Hon. Raja Abu Jafar's question regarding the United Provinces Municipalities and Pre- emption Bills, said: "No Bill relating to municipalities has been received from the Government of the United Provinces. A Pre-emption Bill for the province of Agra was referred to the Government of India in 1911 and was returned to the Local Government for further consideration. The Bill has not been again submitted to the Government of India, and it is not possible to say when a decision thereon may be expected."

Sir Harcourt Butler replying to the hon. Raja Abu Jafar's question about separate electorates in local bodies, said: "The Government of India have received no Bill relating to the municipalities of the United Provinces. They are not prepared at present to make any further statement on the subject."

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Mr. W. H. Clark replying to the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question for a deputation to Japan and Java for a close study of the sugar industry, said: "(a) Statistics shewing the imports from Japan and Java for the last five years ending 1912-13 are placed on the table. There has been a steady increase in both cases. In the case of Japan the increase is most noticeable in the imports of silk yarn and piece-goods, matches and cotton hosiery which together amount to more than half the total imports. In the case of Java the increase is practically confined to sugar and molasses of which the value of the imports has risen from 600 to 940 lakhs during the last five years. The Government of India have no official information regarding official deputations from Japan and Java to study commercial conditions in India, but they understand that in 1912, a Japanese official visited India to investgate the market for piece-goods, matches porcelain, etc., and that two other officials have visited India from that country. No special investigation of the causes of these increased imports has been made, but the Government of India believe that in the case of Japan they were due to the increased demand from India which has similarly led to a steady increase during recent years of imports from many other countries. In the case of Java the demand for sugar and molasses is mainly due to the home production of these commodities being insufficient to meet the requirements of the country. Steps are being taken by the Government of India to improve the character and outturn of sugar. (b). The Government of India do not at present propose to send a deputation to Japan to study the openings for Indian exports. In the case of Java an officer of the Bombay Agricultural Department has recently been deputed to country to study the sugar industry.

SIR ALFRED HOPKINSON.

ENTERTAINMENT BY FELLOWS.

HOPEFUL OF UNIVERSITY'S FUTURE.

In response to an invitation issued by Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkarni, a large number of fellows of the Bombay University assembled in the University Library yesterday afternoon to meet Sir Alfred Hopkinson, the expert adviser to the University at a tea-party.

After some time had been spent in conversation Mr. Nadkarni, in proposing Sir Alfred's health, thanked the vice-Chancellor for permitting the use of the library and he thanked his guest for taking the trouble to come there in the present state of his health and attributed that favour to Sir Alfred's exceedingly kind and obliging nature.

Continuing, Mr. Nadkarni said that they all expected, that Sir Alfred's report proposing reforms would soon be out and from what he (the speaker) had seen in his (Sir Alfred's) remarks communicated to the Law Faculty it did not appear to him that he was for sweeping reforms nor did the speaker think he was of one of those who thought that the University had done no good work in the past.

The impression that Sir Alfred had left on Mr. Nadkarni's mind was that Sir Alfred was of the type of those distinguished and high-minded gentlemen whom he had met during his travels in great Britain and whose courtisies and civilities he received frequently. A feeling of gratitude to such people made him honour Sir Alfred who fully represented those people in their high-mindedness. Another reason why he honoured Sir Alfred was that he came at the University's invitation as an expert adviser. His reputation as a sound and practical educationist was not confined to the Manchester University only but sister Universities such as Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, London and other universities also recognised his eminent position as an educationist. Sir Alfred was an eminent lawyer and those who had the benefit of hearing his lectures in equity bore high testimony to the excellence of those lectures and he knew one of the assembly who took first class honours.

The most influencing reason that he had for honouring Sir Alfred was that Sir Alfred was carrying with him very favourable impression of the loyalty and attachment of the educated Indians to the British Crown and his disinterested testimony when he spoke to his own people would remove misunderstandings if any regarding the educated Indians.

In conclusion, Mr. Nadkarni wished Sir Alfred a happy voyage and safe return to his native land and his family circle and a long, happy and prosperous life.

SIR ALFRED'S REPLY.

In replying to the above speech, Sir Alfred said that the opportunity given to him by Mr. Nadkarni to meet his friends had mitigated one of the disappointments in his life. When he came to India he had hoped to be here till May but in the matter of illness India had the better of him and he was advised by his doctor to leave on Saturday. He thanked Mr. Nadkarni for the flattering terms in which he had spoken of him and remarked that in one thing Mr. Nadkarni had brought a true bill against him. He confessed that he was a man of conservative instincts and that he did not believe in snapping the old order of things. Therefore, when he came here he felt that the right policy would be to develop the existing lines so long as they were in the right direction. The University life here and its vigour gave him the utmost hope about its future and he made one more confession, namely, that it had made him change his mind on some points. When he came to this country, he had thought that he would prepare a complete report but he had now changed his mind about it. What he now proposed to do was that as soon as he made up his mind on any subject he would communicate with the University authorities and thus enable them to take a step further on the points. They were all agreed on the ultimate aims and objects of their University and if there was any doubt about it the same was removed by the convocation speech which was delivered by the Vice-Chancellor. Bombay did not know what it wanted, Bombay did know what ideals should be regarding University development and he assured them that the ideals were perfectly right ones and in the interest. Nothing was so important to them as the future welfare of India, he required as the hearty co-operation in doing their duty good piece of work. They had worked together in the past and he was satisfied about the future. He believed they had a right ideal, which was, they had taken gradual steps in the direction, there was ample room for development in the future although at first they had been a little too conservative.

The meeting was then served and the guests dispersed.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A HEAVY AGENDA.

The March meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held on the 13th March in the Council Hall, when the revised financial statement of the Government of Bombay for the next official year will be presented. The meeting promises to be a very long one and will in all probability extend over four days as many important bills are put down for second reading,—the Karachi Trust Bill and the Bombay Irrigation Bill—the latter involving one or the controversial questions, in connection with which minutes of dissent have been made by two non-official members to the Select Committee's report.

The new bills to be presented are the Bombay Tramways bill, the Bombay Land Revenue Code Bill and the District Municipal Act Bill.

THE LITTLE THINGS.

SMALL CLUES TO GREAT MYSTERIES.

The chance of a shutter falling upon a passer-by was the chief means of convicting the Liverpool youth, George Sumner, of the murder of Miss Bradfield. Such trifling incidents have often led to the solution of apparently unfathomable mysteries, says the "Daily Mail."

A case occurred on February 6, in which the sole guiding clue lies in the fact that a puppy chewed a boot.

The headless and armless body of a woman was found in the River Eden at Carlisle. There was very little clothing and only one boot, the top of which had been cut down. It was discovered that Miss Florence Smith, assistant in a tobacconist's shop in Carlisle, who disappeared last May, had a boot cut down. A puppy had chewed the boot, and a local shoemaker advised that instead of being patched the boot should be cut down to the first eyelet. This was done. The boot on the body taken from the river is cut in this way.

GREATEST DETECTIVE CASE.

Mr. Gerald Biss thus recalls other cases in which the merest trifles have led to the solution of famous crimes.

"In what I always consider the greatest case in the whole history of scientific detection, the Voirbo affair, M. Maet, whose first big case it was, reconstruc' every detail of the crime from part of a leg in the well of a Paris lodging house, with nothing to guide him save a sock with some marks upon it. Talking of marks, it was the watermark on one of Neill Cream's blackmailing letters which got the police to grips with this very clever yet at the same time very foolish criminal. The watermark, "Fairfold superfine," struck Sergeant McIntyre, and by dint of much cabling he identified it as a Canadian brand not obtainable in England, and Neill Cream's stationery cabinet supplied the rest.

Perhaps the most extraordinary example of how a trifling chance will put the police on the right track occurred in the case of Courvoisier, who murdered his master Lord William Russell, in 1840. The police were at a loss to account for the fact that the valet, whom they suspected, had no blood upon his belongings. Then reluctantly a man who had been sleeping in the house opposite under compromising circumstances came forward anonymously and told how he had been racked with toothache during the early hours. He had paced the room all night, and at day-break drawn up the blind to look out and saw a naked man at the window opposite. Courvoisier had committed the crime without a stitch of clothing on, and had then calmly taken a bath.

DETECTION BY FALSE TEETH.

In the case of the murder of Dr. Parkman by Professor Webster in Boston in 1850 the whole body had been disposed of except part of the mould made to take the victim's teeth; and the very year before the body of the ganger O'Connor, murdered and put under their hearthstone by the Mannings, had been identified by the dentist's number on the plate of the false teeth he wore.

Wainwright's discovery was due to an extraordinary premonition and attack of nerves, which for no apparent reason suddenly overtook Stokes, who was helping him to remove the body of Harriet Lane in two parcels done up in American cloth after he appointed to investigate the whole subject had successfully concealed his victim for eighteen months under the floor of his workshop. This was one of the examples of chloride of lime, a preservative, being used in mistake for quicklime.

There was the case of supposed suicide unravelled by Dr. Lacassagne, of Lyons, after a lapse of seven years. The victim was found dead, shot in the head, and the theory of suicide was accepted at the time. A revolver was found tightly clutched in his hand, and the arms were stretched down at each side of the body under the blankets, which were drawn tidily up to the chin—an impossibility in cases of instantaneous death by murder or suicide or by shooting, especially shooting in the head, which leaves a person exactly as at the second of death. There was no trace of any death-agony, while on the body was laid a small crucifix outside the coverlet. There was no sign of blackening or singeing on the temple, while the eyes were shut, as is never the case in violent death. The murderer had been too meticulous and clever, and Dr. Lacassagne proved that murder had been done.

SUCCESS AFTER MANY FAILURES.

This is the story of Mrs. Margaret Roberts, It can best be told in her own words. "I have great pleasure in recommending Kephaldol tablets. I have been a great sufferer from Malaria for five years, and have tried many preparations without any result until I gave this remedy a trial. Kephaldol has proved a wonderful boon to me. I am now quite free from any fevers and pains. Kephaldol has indeed wrought miracles.—Margaret Roberts.

This is pleasant evidence for anyone suffering from Malaria. The reports of the action of *Kephaldol* as a pain reliever are just as definite. Kephaldol, Ltd., 15, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and all chemists and Stores, report an enormous demand for Kephaldol tablets, and it seems this arises chiefly from the recommendations of those who have used them. No higher compliment can be paid the quality of this remedy.

MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON.

Photo by G. Murman, Bombay.

The popular Bombay actress, now playing a leading part in "Hullo Bombay," at the Excelsior.

ROUND-THE-WORLD CHASE.

ELOPERS' MANY TRICKS ON A DETECTIVE.

Peter MacCormick, a famous American detective, is chasing an eloping couple, a Mr. and Mrs. Allan, to the ends of the earth. So far, the fugitives have caused him to undertake the following journeys:—

New York to London, where he found that the couple had eluded him by exchanging names with another couple at a Strand hotel.

London to Paris, where a servant was bribed to put the sleuth off the track.

Paris to Marseilles, where inquiries showed that the couple had proceeded to Holland.

Marseilles to Amsterdam, where he discovered that the lovers had just left for Hamburg.

Amsterdam to Hamburg, where the elopers pretended to drown themselves. Here the detective was delayed five days by an official who wanted to hold an inquest.

Hamburg to St. Petersburg, where the detective was arrested, the fugitives having denounced him as a German spy. When he identified himself, with the aid of the American Consul, he found that the couple had left for Japan.

MacCormick, his professional pride injured, is now, says the "Daily Citizen," on the rolling ocean with his face turned toward the land of the chrysanthemum, where he hopes to meet better luck.

THE BAN ON MAETERLINCK.

M. Maeterlinck, all of whose writings have been suddenly forbidden by the Vatican as unfit for perusal, suffered a like sentence in England five years ago. The result, records the "Chronicle," was to make the existence of the Belgian Shakespeare known to many who hitherto had heard nothing of him.

It came about when the British Censor forbade the playing of "Monna Vanna." Swinburne, Hardy, and Meredith headed a distinguished list of protesters, and the banned play was, of course, immediately performed—in a Bayswater hall, minus money at the doors.

It turned that there was really nothing in the play to bring a blush to the cheek of any one except a British Censor.

The condemnation of M. Maeterlinck's works, appears to have been caused, says the "Times" Rome correspondent, by his last volume, "La Mort."

After long consideration it was decided by the Congregation of the Index that as his other works displayed the same tendency in conflict with Christian doctrine, it was better to place them all under the same ban.

The news has caused some surprise and sensation in Brussels, says the "Telegraph's" correspondent.

Maeterlinck, on being telegraphed to from Brussels on the subject, replied: "The attack of the Catholic Church on my works shows that the spirit of Popery is worthy of prehistoric times. It will delight my publisher, as it will stimulate the sale of my books."

A CHILD OF THIRTY.

Professor Hastings Gilford, lecturing on "Infantilism" at the Royal College of Surgeons, instanced a number of remarkable cases of stereotyped childhood. One dwarf passed as a child until nearly thirty years of age, having no difficulty in travelling on the railway with a half-ticket.

Another case was that of a boy of fourteen who could pass as a baby in arms, and who, in fact, took the leading role in one of the London theatres, acting alternately as a baby and as a diminutive "man about town" with great intelligence and ability.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

DINNER WITHOUT WAITERS.

DISHES THAT APPEAR ON PRESSING A BUTTON.

An electrical invention which, it is claimed, will do away with waiters in restaurants and hotels is being experimented with in Paris.

F a table in the restaurant is to be fitted with frame bearing the menu and a series of electrical "press" buttons corresponding with each item in the menu. The customer sits down before the already laid table, with a neat pile of plates and glistening silver on one side, chooses the dish he prefers, and presses the corresponding buttons in turn.

In the kitchen of the restaurant the number of the table and the number of the course required are signalled on a screen to the chefs and their assistants, and in a few seconds, says the "Mail" correspondent, steaming hot dish appears in a little lift at the side of the diner's table.

The customer helps himself, presses a button, and the dish disappears as silently as it came, leaving at the side of the plate a little aluminium ticket indicating the sum to be paid.

ACTRESS SUES MILLIONAIRE.

Mr. Octavio Guinle, a millionaire of New York, is being sued by Miss Monica Borden, an actress, who claims $500,000 (£100,000) damages for breach of promise of marriage.

Mr. Guinle was arrested on Feb. 3. on the application of the actress, who urged that she was afraid he would flee the country. He was afterwards released on bail of $50,000 (£10,000).

Mr. Guinle is the New York manager of Guinle and Co., a thirty-five million dollar Brazilian concern, which has offices in London.

It is understood that the millionaire's family objected to the match.

DEPOSITORY FOR BABIES.

The French Chamber of Deputies, says the "Daily Mail," is discussing a law for the re-establishment of foundling hospitals where babies are received by the State and taken care of without any questions being asked of the parents, as the only means of reducing the infantile mortality due to crime.

The system advocated is that which was in use before 1862, in which the mother who wished to part with her child went to the local institution, rang a bell, and placed her infant on a shelf attached to a revolving door which opened and closed again. No other formality would be needed.

It is urged that in the case of illegitimate children the temptation to kill them would be thus removed.

"THE MOST PERFECT BLONDE."

A telegram from Philadelphia states that Mrs. Lucile Polk Carter, one of the most prominent society leaders in the country, has filed a petition for divorce.

Mrs. Carter, her husband, and children were among the survivors of the Titanic disaster, Mr. Carter escaping in the same boat as Mr. Ismay. Mrs. Carter has been called "the most perfect blonde in the world."

MAXIME GORKY.

The Rome correspondent of the "Eclair" states that Maxime Gorky, the Russian writer, has returned to Russia, as he is suffering from tuberculosis, and, having only a few more months to live, he wants to die in his own country.

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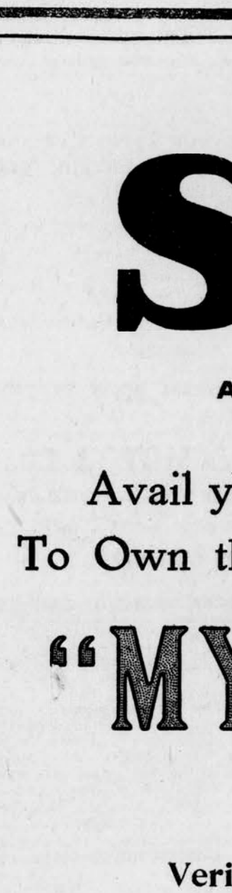

What may be termed an open watch; it is uncovered by a leather case. In its skeleton form it looks neat, light and attractive. It sits close on the wrist and the watch **par excellence** of its kind on the market.

Nickel	.. Rs.	32-0
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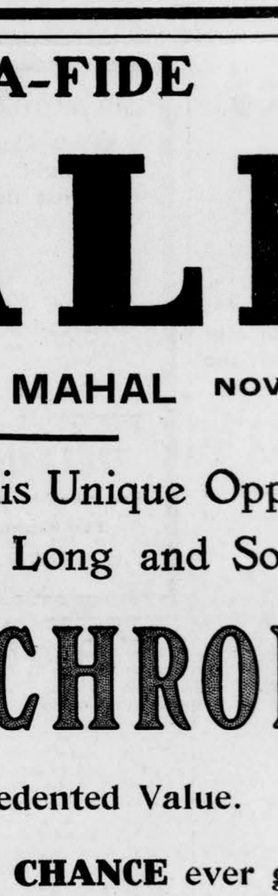

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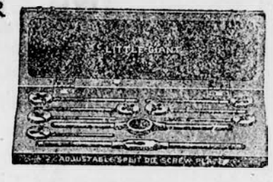

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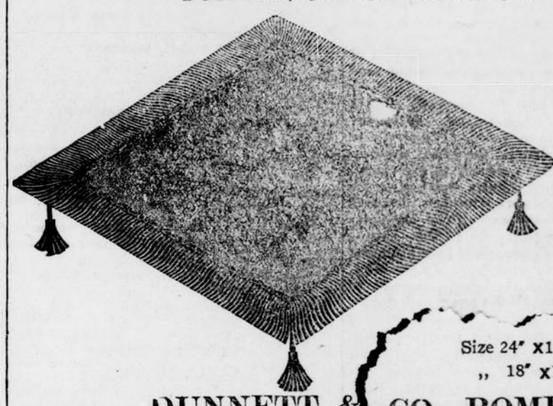

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